The North Carolinian.

VOLUME II. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1870. NUMBER 10.

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,

By **PALEMON JOHN.**

North-east corner of Main and Road Sts.

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, in advance. If not paid in advance $2,50 will be charged.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	1w.	2w.	4w.	2m.	3m.	6m.	1yr.
1 square	$1 00	$1 50	$2 50	$4 00	$5 00	$8 00	$12 00
2 squares	2 00	3 00	4 00	6 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
3 squares	2 50	4 00	6 00	8 00	12 00	18 00	25 00
4 squares	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	13 00	19 50	30 00
¼ col'n	5 00	7 00	9 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	35 00
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1 col'n	12 00	16 00	20 00	25 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL CARDS inserted in the directory for two dollars a year for the first two lines. One dollar for each additional line.

Liberal deduction, by special contract, to large advertisers.

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OBITUARY NOTICES, embracing more than the ordinary announcement of death, and obituary poetry, ten cents a line.

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BUSINESS NOTICES IN READING COLUMNS—Ten cents per line for first insertion, and six cents per line for every subsequent insertion. No Business Notices inserted for less than one dollar first insertion, and fifty cents each subsequent insertion.

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No Paper or Advertisement discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

For all advertisements displayed by cuts, ten per cent additional will be charged.

Post Office Money Orders we consider perfectly safe, and the best means of remitting. Registered Letters, under the new system, are a very safe means of sending small sums of money where P. O. Money Orders cannot be easily obtained. We will not be responsible for money sent in any other way.

ELIZABETH CITY DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL.

C. W. GRANDY, Jr., attorney at law, office on Main street, south side. v1n1-4y

C. L. COBB, attorney and counsellor at law, Main st. opposite "Carolinian" office. v1n1-1y

JAMES L. BALL, attorney and counsellor at law, office on Road street, three doors from Main. v1n1-1y

DR. W. G. POOL, physician and surgeon, at his residence, south Main st. v1n1-1y

DR. L. K. SAUNDERS, physician and surgeon, Main street, opposite Baptist Church. v1n1-1y

DR. JOSEPH COMMANDER, office Road street, near [illegible]; residence, Ehringhaus st. v1n1-1y

DR. R. K. SPEED, physician, office over Green & Fearing's store, cor. Road and Ehringhaus sts. v1n1-1y

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, physician, office Road street, formerly old Post Office. v1n1-1y

DR. I. T. ANDREWS, Dentist, office in North Carolinian building. v1n51-1y.

MILLINERY.

MRS. SARAH LABOYTEAUX, milliner, southwest corner Road and Main sts. v1n1-1y

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

FRANK M. COOK, watches, clocks, &c., &c., Road st., east side, near Main. v1n1-1y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & Bro, drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c., northeast corner Road and Fearing sts. v1n1-1y

DR. JAMES N. BUTT, drugs, chemicals, paints, oils &c. South West corner Church and Road Sts. 15-1y.

DR. GRUMBEIN & CO., drugs, paints, oils &c. South East corner of Main and Road Sts. 15-1y.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

L. A. COHN, dry goods, clothing, millinery goods, boots, shoes, hats, &c., Road st., east side. v1n2-1y

LAND AND LUMBER CO. OF N. C., dealers in real estate, lumber, shingles and general merchandise, Water street, south of Main. v1n1-1y

GREEN & FEARING, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, &c., corner Road and Ehringhaus sts. v1n1-1y

S. WEISEL, ladies' dress goods, clothing, hats, boots and shoes, corner Main and Water sts. v1n1-1y

C. [illegible] GREEN, hardware and general assortment of goods, northeast corner Road and Church sts. v1n1-1y

D. B. BRADFORD, wholesale and retail grocer, No. [illegible] Road street. v1n1-1y

WM. STEGER, baker, confectionery, groceries, &c., Road st., opposite Col. Martin's office. v1n1-1y

SURVEYING.

W. B. Weatherly, Topographical Drawing and Surveying in all its branches.

HOTELS.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, Jos. G. Russell, proprietor. Boarding and lodging. Main st., west of Road. n2-1y

PENDLETON HOTEL, T. D. Pendleton, pro'r, Water st opposite Clark's Agricultural Warehouse. v1n1-1y

LIVERY STABLES.

A. L. JONES, livery stables, old stand, Main street. v1n1-1y

C. B. BROTHERS, Livery stables, east side Road st. south of Church. v1n1-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST CO.'S BANKING HOUSE, one door east of the office of the "North Carolinian." v1n1-1y

GEO. M. SCOTT, life, fire and marine insurance agent, southeast corner Main and Elliott sts. v1n1-1y

JAMES L. SMITHSON practical house painter, Road st., near Main. v1n1-1y

GEO. W. BELL, gun and lock smith, Road street, two doors south of Main. v1n1-1y

W. H. CLARK, Agricultural Depot, dealer in agricultural implements, Water st. v1n1-1y

A. B. PERSSE, boot and shoemaker, Road street, near Canal Bridge. v1n1-1y

J. L. WINNER'S Galery of Art, over Butt's Drug Store, Road street. 5—1y.

I. O. O. F.—Achoree Lodge, I. O. O. F., meets at their Hall over Mr. J. Q. Etheridge's Drug Store, every Thursday evening—in Summer at 7½, and in Winter, at 6½.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter election on the first Monday of January.—Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month. Mayor—George W. Cobb. Commissioners—H. B. Coleman, Silas Randall, J. B. Robinson, Jesse R. Brown, M. B Culpepper. Treasurer—Geo. W. Bell. Attorney, C W Grandy, Jr. Clerk—Jos. Commander. Collector—J. H. Miskell. Constable—J. H. Miskell. Auctioneer—A L Jones.

POST OFFICE.—W. A. Price, Postmaster.

CHURCHES.—First M E Church, Rev W J Wright, Pastor—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 7 p. m.—Sunday School at 9 o'clock, a. m.—Christ Church (Episcopal), Rev M. H. Vaughan Rector.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 4 p. m. Sunday School at 9 o'clock, a. m. and 3 p. m.—Baptist Church, Rev R R Overby, Pastor.—Sunday services at half-past 7 o'clock, p. m., and on the fourth Sunday of each month at 11 o'clock, a. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.; Prayer Meeting on Sunday mornings (except fourth Sunday), after school.—Zion A M E Church, Rev W H Pitts, Pastor—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and at 3 and 8 p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.

LODGES.—Samaritan, No 1, K. of J.—Meets every Tuesday evening. T A Commander, W C.——Achoree, No 14, I O O F.—Meets every Friday evening.——Brothers and Sisters of Love and Charity.—Meets alternate Tuesday nights.——Grand United Order of O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno L Wood; Clerk Superior Court, William E Vaughan; Treasurer, W G Pool; Coroner, ———; Register of Deeds, C Guirkin; Surveyor, W H Weatherly; Standard Keeper, A L Jones; Commissioners, Geo D Pool, C W Hollowell, G W Bell, W A Price, W F Sanders.—Representative, T A Sikes.

SUPERIOR COURT—Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Northampton and Halifax.

Member of Congress, C L Cobb, Elizabeth City; Collector of Internal Revenue, Wm Barrow, Jackson; Assessor of Internal Revenue, Hiram E Stilley, Washington.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the counties of Pasquotank (Court held on 10th Monday after the first Monday in March and October—County seat Elizabeth City,) Bertie, (Court held on 1st Monday in March and October—County seat Windsor,) Camden, (Court 12 Monday after first Monday in March and October) Chowan, (Court 9th Monday after 1st Monday in March and October—County seat Edenton,) Currituck, (Court 14 Monday after the first Monday in March and October—County seat Currituck C. H.,) Gates, (Court 4th Monday after the 1st in March and October—County seat Gatesville,) Hertford, (Court 3rd Monday in March and October—County seat Winton,) Perquimans, (Court 8th Monday after 1st Monday in March and October—County seat Hertford,) and Dare, (Court in June and January—County seat Roanoke Island,) Judge Hon. CHARLES C. POOL, Elizabeth City; Solicitor, Hon. J. W. ALBERTSON, Hertford.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Judge Circuit and District Courts, George W Brooks, Elizabeth City; Clerk of Circuit Court, N J Riddick, Raleigh; U S Attorney, D H Starbuck, Salem; U S Marshal, S T Carrow, Washington. The Terms of the Circuit Court are as follows:—1st Monday in June, and last Monday in November, at Raleigh. The Terms of the District Court are as follows: Third Monday in April and October, at Edenton; S T Bond, Clerk. Fourth Monday in April and October, at New Bern; Chas Hibbard, Clerk. First Monday after the fourth Monday in April and October, at Wilmington; Wm Larkins, Clerk.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, of Wake, Governor. Inaugurated 4th of July, 1868. Elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

W. R. RICHARDSON, Private Secretary to the Governor.

C. W. HORNER, Clerk Executive Department.

TOD R. CALDWELL, of Burke, Lieutenant Governor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869. Speaker of Senate EX OFFICIO.

HENRY J. MENNINGER, of Craven, Secretary of State; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

DAVID A. JENKINS, of Gaston, Treasurer; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

D. W. BAIN, Chief Clerk Treasury Department.

A. D. JENKINS, Teller.

HENDERSON ADAMS, of Davidson, Auditor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

S. S. ASHLEY, of New Hanover, Superintendent of Public Instruction; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

C. L. HARRIS of Rutherford, Superintendent of Public Works; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

ABIEL W. FISHER, of Bladen, Adjutant General; appointed by the Governor.

W. C. KERR, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist.

H. D. COLEY, State Librarian; appointed by Supreme Court and Governor.

CHAS. M. FARRIS, of Wake, Keeper of the Capitol; appointed by Governor and Council.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

Henry J. Menninger, Secretary of State; Henderson Adams, Auditor; David A. Jenkins, Treasurer; S. S. Ashley, Cebern L. Harris, EX-OFFICIO.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General, constitute the State Board of Education.

The Governor is President, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction Secretary of the Board.

The Board of Education elect the Trustees of the University. One Trustee for each County in the State; term of office of Trustee eight years.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices. There are two terms of the Court held at Raleigh in each year, commencing on the first Monday in January, and the first Monday in June, and continuing as long as the public interests may require.

OFFICERS.—R. M. Pearson, of Yadkin, Chief Justice; Edwin G. Reade, of Person; Wm. B. Rodman, of Beaufort; R. P. Dick, of Guilford; Thos. Settle, of Rockingham, Associate Justices. Salary of each, $2,500. Lewis P. Olds, of Wake, Attorney General. Samuel F. Phillips, of Wake, Reporter; salary, exclusive of fees, $600. W. H. Bagley, of Wake, Clerk; salary $500. D. A. Wicker, of Wake, Marshal.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly commences its annual session on the third Monday in November in each year, and is composed of fifty Senators and one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen, by ballot, on the first Thursday in August.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

There are twelve Judicial Districts and twelve Judges. Every Judge of a Superior Court must reside in his District. Judges may exchange Districts with the consent of the Governor. At least two Courts shall be held in each county annually, to continue for two weeks, unless the business is sooner disposed of.

JUDGES.—[Elected by the people. Term of office eight years. Salary $2,500.]—1st District, Charles C. Pool; 2d District, Edmund W. Jones; 3d District, Charles R. Thomas; 4th District, Daniel L. Russell, Jr.; 5th District, Ralph P. Buxton; 6th District, Samuel W. Watts; 7th District, Albion W. Tourgee; 8th District, John M. Cloud; 9th District, George W. Logan; 10th District, Anderson Mitchell; 11th District, James L. Henry; 12th District, Riley H. Cannon.

SOLICITORS.—[Elected by the people. Term of office four years.]—1st District, J. W. Albertson; 2d District, Joseph J. Martin; 3d District, John V. Sherard; 4th District, John A. Richardson; 5th District, Neill McKay; 6th District, William R. Cox; 7th District, J. R. Bulla; 8th District, A. W. Joyce; 9th District, W. P. Bynum; 10th District, W. P. Caldwell; 11th District, Virgil S. Lusk; 12th District, R. M. Henry.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DISMAL SWAMP STEAM TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

NORFOLK AND ELIZABETH CITY, N. C. MAIL LINE.

The Steamer "Thomas Jefferson," Capt. Conklin, Commander, will run as follows: Leaving the wharf at Elizabeth City every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock, A. M., and the wharf of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company at Norfolk on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 7 o'clock A. M.

Freight for intermediate landings must be pre-paid. For further information apply at the Office of the Company, Canal Depot, foot of Nebraska street, Norfolk, or at their office on Water St., E. City.

W. A. HARNEY, Ag't

ELIZABETH CITY, June 16,, 1870.

JOHN Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO.,

DEALERS IN PURE

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

PAINTS,

OILS,

GLASS,

VARNISHES,

PERFUMERY,

AND FANCY ARTICLES.

All staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.

☞ Prescriptions accurately compounded.

32-1y. E. City, N. C. Jan., 20, 1870.

W. H. CLARK'S

NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL DEPOT,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

MR. CLARK would announce to the public that he has again re-opened his large establishment at which the following Machinery is Manufactured, Horse Powers, different Sizes and Patterns, Corn Shellers for Hand or Horse Power, Wheat Threshers, different sizes, Corn and Wheat Fans.

PLOUGHS of Different Patterns and Sizes always on hand, also, Corn Planters, Straw Cutters, Horse Rakes, Scythes, Reap Hooks and all kinds of Agricultural Machinery repaired at Short Notice.

36—1y.

T. T. WHITCOMB. L. G. PARSONS.

WHITCOMB & PARSONS.

CASH DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

FLOUR AND FEED.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN FRUITS, &c., &c.

In the Guirkin building, Road St. near Main. Elizabeth City, N. C.

E. CITY, May 19, 1870—1y.

HENRY B. COLEMAN.

Practical Painter and Grainer. Also practical Paper Hanger.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C. May 12, 1870.

1y.

DENTISTRY.

The undersigned has opened an office in Elizabeth City, N. C., for the purpose of practicing Dentistry in all its branches.

☞ Office in the North Carolinian building second story, corner Main and Road streets.

I. T. ANDREWS.

May 26, 1870—tf.

C. W. GRANDY, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND

GENERAL COLLECTOR,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Office formerly occupied by Hon. C. C. Pool.

Jan. 13, 1870—1y.

THE ELIZABETH CITY BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY STORE.

Fresh bread, cakes and pies always on hand. Also a good variety of candies, fruits, nuts, figs, raisins, pickles, crackers, cheese, butter—in short everything in the bakery or confectionery line always on hand. Families supplied with bread cakes and pies on reasonable terms. Come and see.

WILLIAM STEGER.

Road Street, Elizabeth Ctiy. 21-1y

Poetry.

The Maiden's talk with Time.

BY MRS. J. A. W. PARKER.

A maiden stood at eventide
Gazing upon the sunset sky,
Nor heeded she a form beside
That watched her glance with kindling eye.
Beside her lay a beaten track:
Its misty lines were lost in night;
Before the tide half pressed her back;
But still the maiden watched the light
And smiled upon the scene.

And long she stood in girlish pride;
The wind was sporting with her hair.
But still the being at her side,
In silent patience, waited there.
Anon, she started like a bird:
One snowy hand her temple pressed;
The throbbing of her heart I heard
As thus the stranger she addressed,
"What may thy errand mean?"

The pilgrim rose at her command
And laid a little burden by;
Then took the maiden's trembling hand,
And gave methought a smothered sigh.
"Fear not," he said, "though I am old
And thou in woman's early prime;
My form is bent, my touch is cold,
Yet listen well. My name is Time;
But I will wait for thee."

A look of triumph swept her face,
Her lips were parted with a smile;
"Old Time, withdraw thyself apace,
And thou shalt wait for me awhile:
For I shall sail upon the sea,
That stretches in the twilight there;
Yon ship is coming now for me,
And I shall sport in regions fair,
For thou hast set me free.

"Oh, I shall visit many a port
And bask in many a sunny clime,
And I shall tread in kingly court,
The fairest there." "You may," said Time.
The gilded ship had moored the while,
Its silken sails were floating free;
She cast on Time a withering smile
And lightly said, "You wait for me,
For I shall come again."

The tinted sea just kissed her feet,
Her ringing laugh was echoed back,
As from the shore the vessel fleet,
Went forth upon its pathless track.
It played with each enchanted isle
And passed at inlet, port and bay;
The maiden came and went the while,
Nor seemed to tire by night nor day,
"And time," she said, "is mine."

They stopped at vineyards by the sea:
She pledged the world in goblet fair;
And where the spicy islands be
They rested in the scented air.
In castle, court and palace hall,
With troubadour and gallant knight,
Where silvery fountains softly fall,
She wandered like a thing of light,
Or sported by the way.

Again she spread her sails anew:
The captain waited her command;
Beyond them rose a line of blue;
She said, "It may be fairy land,
And we will touch the shore—you know
It will surprise the little folk."
Her voice grew pale, her voice was low,
Methought it trembled as she spoke
And bid the pilot stay.

The sea before so calm and still,
Uprose in waves of mountain height;
The sky grew dark, the winds were chill,
The clouds were low and black as night.
"Oh, pilot, turn!" the maiden said;
"Our ship is straining every seam;
The awful breakers lie ahead;
I see them by the lightning's gleam,
And we are nearing them!"

Too late—the summons came too late;
There was a fearful crash and roar;
The gilded bark, with all its freight,
Had wreched upon the unseen shore!
There blasted hope and foiled plan
Lay shattered in the gloom;
Nor woman's love, nor hand of man,
Could snatch them from their common tomb
Or bid them wake again.

Old Time sat like a monarch there
And guarded well the rocky pass;
His sceptre keen flashed in the air,
Beside him stood the awful glass.
The maiden with uneven tread
And tearful eye, approached the throne;
"Where is thy promise, Time?" she said;
"Well kept," he smiled, "for I alone
Am waiting here for thee."

Selected Story.

Window Pictures.

BY JULIA F. SNOW.

It was time Katie went home. Home! To most of us, the word suggests fires, lights, pictures, warm beds, something to eat, and somebody to whom one can speak a word. Nothing of that sort in this home. Only four flights of dark, dirty, rickety stairs to ascend to get there; frowsy, disreputable neighbors, no father, a discouraged, sickly, shiftless mother, a pale, wretched, pining baby, and only the contents of Katie's poor, little basket to eat; no fire, and no light. Well that *was* a home, sure enough.

The tower clock struck six, as she passed the church of St. Chrysostom. It was dark, damp, and snowing a little, and the cold gusts swept up the side streets with a force that nearly overwhelmed her.

"I'll just turn up this street," thought Katie. "Its further to be sure, but the wind don't blow quite so hard, and Vine street is cleaner, besides."

It isn't any matter what city it was in for I am not writing a geography.

Now, in Vine street there were a good many nice houses, set a little back from the street, with verandahs, porches, gardens, vines, statues, vases, and all sorts of garden ornaments, very pretty, indeed, in summer, but desolate and and deserted now, in the bleak, winter weather.

One of those houses had low, French windows, opening on a verandah, with a steep, sloping roof, supported by an iron framework representing a vine with leaves and grapes, and festooned with a now leafless woodbine. There were lace curtains at the windows, to be sure, but they were delicate as frostwork, and by no means hindered the view of what was going on inside the pretty parlor. Katie was chilled to the bone, and the very sight of the light and fire drew her torward it. She entered the gate and tried to peep in, but the verandah was a little too high, so she went up the steps and climbed into it.

And there was just the loveliest sight! Such a pretty little girl, with curls and rosy cheeks, romping with a gentleman (such a handsome man!) with a black moustache and a rich dressing gown. Mamma (such a nice mamma, with crimped hair and a reddish brown dress and bead trimmings) was teaching her child to dance, and she and her father stood up for the class. Sometimes papa did not take the steps right, and the child would set him right, and there was much pushing and pulling and happy frolicking and a pretty young lady, looking much like the mamma, was playing upon the piano. By and by, papa whisked up the little girl on his shoulder, and with the other arm round mamma's waltzed out to the tea table, which glittered faintly in the far-off diningroom. Then the pretty girl who had played the piano, and who had her hair crimped, and a cherry ribbon wound round her head many times, came and closed the inside shutters, and put Katie in a great fright lest she should be seen. But she stood up still between the windows, and nobody saw her, and then she climbed down and went home.

It was the first time in her ten years old life she had ever looked on so pretty a sight. She was timid to a painful degree, and though she had so often begged before, it had been done at rear doors and down alleys, and with a forlorn distrust of herself, not even of the areas and alley ways of handsome houses. But the way home seemed never so long as now, the stairs never so steep, so dark, so dirty, the fireless room so utterly desolate, the helpless, forlorn mother never so forlorn and shiftless as to-night.

"Is that you, Katie?" sighed a feeble voice, from the region of the bed. "I'm sick Katie. Get a light somewhere, and some water. I'm so thirsty!"

Katie set down her basket and got the candle, (the next room lent it to her, the wretched, dull, running, guttering dip of a candle, stuck into an old soup bone) and sorry enough was the sight she saw. Her mother was lying in bed, her face like a flame, her eyes dull and glassy, her lips black with fever, and the poor, little, sick, wretched baby was dead beside her.

Poor Katie, she was too frightened to speak, for a moment, and then ran into the passage and called loudly for help! Twice or thrice she called. They were too much used to screams in that house to mind the first one; but there was such genuine agony in the child's voice, that at last several blowsey heads appeared, and some women hurried along, pinning together their torn frocks, or tucking up disheveled hair.

There was a crowd, a coroner's jury, a verdict on the poor baby, "Died from causes unknown to the jury." As if there was any good reason for a baby living at all in such atmosphere! As if any baby would not prefer to die if left to its own free will! As if there was the slightest hindrance to death there!

Then the next thing was to provide for the removal of the now delirious mother to the poorhouse. The poor cart came, and some straw was laid in the bottom, and the poor creature was lifted in with more or less care—principally less; for, though nobody exactly meant to be cruel, it was a rough way they had. Katie sat in the cart and held her mother's head, and sobbed aloud, while the cart went jolting on with its load of suffering.

It didn't last long, the heavy, dull sleep of the fever, or the screaming and singing of its delirium. Cold, hunger, filth, all the nameless horrors of the crowded tenement house had done their work, and the poor creature was laid to rest in the "Potter's Field," beside the poor baby.

Then they began to talk of "binding out" Katie. A hard-visaged woman, who wanted a girl to help in the kitchen of a cheap boarding house, applied. But while she looked at Katie, Katie loooked at her, and decided to run away. The matron sent Katie to put on her cloak and hood, preparatory to going home with her. Katie did so but slipped out of the back door, over the fence, and ran like a lamp lighter across the fields to the street. She could see that some little stir was making about the house, but she ran on. Once in the city, she was safe. Up one street and down another, heeding not the cold, the hunger, the thirst from running, not daring to ask for food or drink, she wound her devious way about the streets of the city, till she was well-nigh exhausted.

Something looked familiar about the last street into which she turned. She sat down on a stone carriage step, to rest and recover breath. A chaise was fastened to the horse post, and the bay mare gave a friendly neigh of sociability. She was in front of a handsome house with a verandah, with steep-sloging roof, with low, French windows, shaded with lace curtains. Dreamily it came back to her that it was here that she had seen the dear, little, curly-headed girl dancing her pretty dance with her handsome papa and her nice mamma, and the pretty lady playing the piano. If she could only see her again! But though she entered the gate and climbed into the verandah, and looked eagerly in, she saw nothing but the glowing coal fire, the empty room, the gas turned down to a point, and the firelight glimmering over the bright pictures on the wall.

"I've a great mind to go round to the back door and beg for something to eat. May be they are eating supper in the back room."

So Katie went round to the back door, and timidly begged a crust, and then asked permission to warm herself a moment at the kitchen stove.

While she stood there, who should come down the back stairs but the pretty lady herself, with her hands full of glasses and bowls.

"Bridget the doctor says Fay must have beef tea every twenty minutes, so you must make more for to night; and tell Margaret to get on her shawl, and get this prescription made up as soon as possible."

Katie gave an iuvoluntary sniff, as she smelt the beef tea, when Bridget poured it out of the jar into the china bowl.

"Who is this child?" asked the pretty lady.

"It's only a poor girl as begged a crust of bread and a warm at the stove."

"Give her some bread and meat, then; but, Bridget," lowering her voice, "keep watch of her. Sister is too busy to have any care, now, down stairs.

"Indade, I'll do that, mum, and it's little the like of her will get an' I not see her."

Then the pretty lady took her bowl of beef tea, and some clean spoons, and went up the back stairs again.

"Is somebody sick?" asked timid Katie, when she had gone,

"Yess, Miss Fay's sick; she's bad with diptherey, whatever that is. Didn't ye mind the docter's shay at the gate? An' now I'm thinkin' yer warm enough."

"Yes," said Katie, turning slowly away. "Does the doctor think the little giri will die?"

"There's no telling," replied Bridget, hanging up the little apron she had been ironing; but what's that to the like o' you?"

Nothing," sighed poor Katie, with her eyes full of tears, and giving a melancholy little sniff, she went slowly out, and slowly closed the door after her.

And must that dear, little child die, and be laid away in the dark box and in the deep snow; and couldn't she ever, *ever* see her again! She could try; but they wouldn't let *her* in—the poor, little, beggar girl!

She walked slowly back to the front of the house, musing deeply. The light from the chamber window shone softly out over the glittering snow. Katie was as agile as a cat. The curtains were up—she could see her once more! Up the lattice of iron vine and leaf she sprang, reached the steep, sloping roof. Cautiously reaching forward, and catching by the blinds, she looked in. The room was darkened, for the shade was on the gas light; but the fire was bright, aud Katie could see the same little girl lying in a little crib, her pretty head on tumbled pillows, her mother bending over her, the pretty lady mixing something in a glass, and the handsome gentleman, looking very pale indeed, was buttoning up his coat to go. Katie could hear nothing of their talk, but the picture was before her.

Not long. The snow slips, crunch! crash! Katie vainly catches at the blinds, at the window frames! No use! Swiftly she sweeps with the avalanche, down in a heap on the ground! One sharp cry of pain escaped her lips, when the front door opened. The doctor had just come down stairs, and the pretty lady had followed him, to catechise him still closer in the retirement in the front hall. And there lay a little, dark, groaning heap in the snow.

A kind heart and a professional instinct were both strong in the doctor. So he picked up the bundle of groans, and the pretty lady opened the parlor door very quickly. It was a very quiet bundle now, for Katie had fainted.

Now Miss Jessie, the pretty lady, was an exceedingly pratical sort of a girl, and never for a moment thought of calling help. She had a bottle of salts in a neat, little work basket, for she sometimes had headache; and the doctor laying Katie flat on his lounge, with her head pretty low, Jessie plied the salts with such good effect that she soon opened her eyes.

The doctor having poked her and bent her, and discovered that no bones were broken, only a pretty badly-sprained ankle, began to look relieved. Katie was so confused, so utterly mazed, that it seemed little use to ask her questions. But, use or no use, people will ask them, and Katie stammered out that she "slipped off the top of the verandah."

"Off the top of the verandah! What on earth were you doing up there?" exclaimed the pretty lady, looking up in utter amazement from the bandage she was helping the doctor bind on the poor ankle.

"I wanted to see the little girl again. I was afraid she'd die Bridget said she was so sick.

"Why, if that isn't the oldest—what did you know about Fay?"

"I begged here last week, and I saw her dance, and I never saw anything so pretty before, and mother died, and the baby, and I ran away from the poor house—"

"To make a long story short! a rare talent. I wish I was going that way. I'd take you back, but I'm going up the shore."

"O don't! she'll get me! she'll bind me out! let me rest here! I'll walk on a little while! or I'll stay and help! O' don't take me back!" cried Kate, in the wildest distress.

"You'll walk a good deal to-night," said the doctor, dryly. "Miss Jessie, can't you make up a shakedown in Bridget's room, and let her stay here to-night? To think she should take such a strong fancy to Fay."

"Why doctor," said Jessie, "sister has so much on her mind—"

Don't tell sister anything unless she asks. I'll see to the midget in the morning. I wish Mrs. Mason could believe that Fay is really better. She certainly is, and only needs nursing now for awhile to be as well as ever."

"O, I am so glad, the pretty little girl," erird Katie, forgetting her twisted foot.

"What's your name, child?" asked the doctor.

"Katie."

"Well then, Katie, don't make any more trouble than you can help. Miss Jessie, if you watch to-night, send Mr. and Mrs. Mason both to bed, and give the beef tea faithfully,"

"Never fear, doctor," replied the lady and the dear blue eyes looked up brightly. "I'll see that all is right, and try to make them realize that she is really better, for which thank God and your care;" and the doctor shook the little hand cordially and departed.

Bridget was called and the matter explained, a bed improvised in a corner of her low bed chamber, and, lifting her in her strong arms, the poor wanderer was carefully undressed and clothed in clean garments and laid to rest with a care and kindness to which she had long been a stranger, if indeed she had ever known them. Bridget opened her warm Irish heart to her, (and that is saying a good deal,) and promised to attend faithfully to her and shower the poor ankle with hot water, as ordered, if it was painful.

Then Jessie went back to Fay's bedside, and told how encouragingly the doctor had spoken, and when she had coaxed away the dull shadows of anxiety from the poor mother's face, she related the marvellous adventure of the little beggar girl, now under the shadow of Bridget's wings.

"Only think, Nell," said Jessie, as she concluded, "of the little banshee climbing to the chamber window to see how Fay was doing, and then sinking to the ground with a howl that would wake the dead, (in her character of banshee, of course,) just as the doctor went out of the door, and just in time to pick her up! It's just like a story book. Well, as long as it must have happened, I'm glad it happened here; and now Fay's better and no bones broken, I must laugh at it, if her ankle is sprained."

"She won't do any harm to night," said Mr. Mason, "and to-morro—"

"To-morrow you and Nell wili be rested, and I shall see to her."

"If she is a bright child I should like to keep her," said Miss Mason.

"For what?" asked Mr. Mason, yawning heavily.

"Yawning is a good sign," remarked Jessie, *sotto voce.*

"Why, Margaret is to be married in two weeks, and Fay needs a playmate much more than a nurse."

"And you don't need a second girl at all while I'm here," spoke out prompt Jessie, "and I'll have the felicity of burning her rags, and fitting over my old walking dress for her; for a child that will risk her neck for Fay's sake has established a claim on me. And now please go to bed, both of you. I have full directions and medicines for the night, Margaret within call, and Fay is certainly going to get well. So she is, my bird."

And the father, relieved from the great strain on his nerves, and anticipating the long hours of business to-morrow, went to another room and to bed. The mother took a pillow in her arms and slept heavily, but close at hand.

And Jessie glided noiselessly about timed the nourishment and medicine, and planned, and planned, and planned, She had Katie grown up, and married, and settled, long before breakfast time.

At last the day broke. Fay could swallow easily—she would certainly live now, any one could see that; and Jessie went to the "other ward," as she called Katie's bed.

Bridget was dressing, and declared that she (Katie) was no more trouble than a kitten. Katie would have liked to get up, too, but Jessie forbade that.

"A bath is the next," said Jessie, "and as she can't walk she can wear long clothes, for those duds are never going on in this house."

Jessie, being, after all, quite a young lady, had some few out-grown clothes still lying by, and these, though a world too wide, yet made such a comfortable change in Katie's appearance, joined with her closely cropped hair, that nobody would have known her.

After Jessie had dressed Katie and fixed her up in two chairs, she proceeded to burn up the old clothes, lest fever might lurk in their tatters. The old shoes, (odd ones, of course,) were tossed into the black alley; the underclothing was a thing of naught; the frock a mere web of shreds and patches, and the woolen rag she had called a cloak was no better.

Then Jessie felt relieved.

When the doctor came, what a big, generous hearty guffaw of a laugh he indulged in, for nobody alive would have recognized her. By and by, what aggrevating laughs doctors give! Just to twit sick people who can't help themselves, I used to think. They need not feel so fine over it! I should like to know who'd pay their market bills if some of us didn't make ourselves ridiculous by being sick occasionally?

Well the doctor did not laugh long, but proceeded to attend to his hospital, which he found doing very well indeed. In fact, Fay was quite well in a few days.

"And Katie."

O, Katie was such a handy little thing that nobody could think of sparing her and as Aunt Jessie was going to make a visit of indefinite length, and loved to have Fay much with her, Katie was sent to a school for a while. Such a bright little thing! and how Fay loved her, and how careful she was of Fay, and so good to her; and so grateful to everybody who had so kindly cared for her when she was only a bundle of hurts.

I should like to record that Katie turned out to be "somebody great," and make a story of it fit for the ——. But I won't. I won't even try. I will only say that the Masons never regretted their kindness to the poor runaway—nor did Katie ever regret the lucky accident which brought her to the kind friends and pleasant home which she did not leave until she went to one of her own on a western farm.

Breaking Up.

In 1836 Louis Bonaparte, an unknown and not particular respectable refuge, entered Strasbourg in a quiet manner, took a small room at one of the hotels, and proclaimed himself Emperor of the French and heir of the hero of Austerlitz. One regiment of the garrison, through the influence of their colonel, accepted him, and shouted when he puled an eagle out of his pocket and placed it on the standard. Then he marched to the barracks and appealed to the other troops, but they shut the gates and put him in the guard-house.

Three years afterward, provided with a tame eagle and military uniform, he chartered a British Steamboat, went to Boulogne, and proclaimed himself Emperor again. But the eagle refused to fly, the soldiers refused to rise, an officer urged to join the conspiracy tore off Louis Bonaparte's epaulets and trampled them under foot, and the unfortunate pretender, dragged dripping and dishonored from the waves through which he was trying to escape, was once more arrested and sent to jail.

Having now made himself ridiculous, it was essential that in his next attempt upon the crown he should blot out the recollection of his folly by making himself feared. With the help of three or four bad and old military adventures he murdered a thousand or so peaceable citizens, shooting down some in the street and others through their windows, bayonetting fugitives who took refuge in the shops, and shutting up captives in the prison yards, where soldiers went around and knocked them on the head, as a butcher slays a bullock. There was nothing ridiculous about *that;* so Louis Bonaparte became the Emperor Napoleon III. Upon this foundation of crime he built up the worst system of depotism which modern Europe has yet had to endure. He crushed the French nation with an iron hand; and, emulous of his uncle's wicked ambition, but without a particle of his uncle's military genius, he made himself an international nuisance, the enemy of every good government in Europe. For some inscrutable reason—perhaps as a punishment for sin—Heaven has permitted him for nearly twenty years to keep the world in a turmoil. At last the end seems near, and the huge fabric of fraud breaking up.

Four weeks ago he set out for the Rhine, very much as in 1836 he set out for Strasbourg. His object in the earlier adventure was to march triumphant upon Paris. His object in the latter was to ride in glory to Berlin. In both cases he was well supplied with proclamations, but rather insufficiently provided with everything else, and in both cases history will have to record his ignominious failure. King William has driven him out of the Palatinate as easily as Colonel Taillaudier put him in the guard-house at Strasbourg or Puygellier drove him into the water at Boulogne. The sounding speeches with which he began his campaign, the carefully arranged theatrical effects, the tinsel, the rouge, the limelights, and the tableaux, what are they now but the dismal ornaments of an unsuccessful spectacle? What imagination is strong enough to imagine the empire of Napoleon III. ever regaining the delusive glory which belonged to it two weeks ago? The edifice which he declared had been crowned by the fraudulent vote of the 8th of May is falling to pieces like a house of cards. A victory in the field, if it come at once, may postpone the final overthrow; but for Napoleon there is no longer the chance of salvation. No glory which may hereafter crown the French standards will be reflected upon him. He will never share the laurels of his legions, he will have no part in their possible triumphs, and their battles henceforth will not be fought for the support of his throne. A single conflict on the Rhine frontier has been his ruin. The noise of a single cannonade has roused France from her twenty years sleep; she rubs her eyes, and discovers that she has been submitting to a sham hero, who cannot help her in the honr of danger, and she resolves to trust him no more. Whatever the immediate result of the present battle on the Moselle, the dynasty founded upon the crime of the Second of December is already nearly overthrown. God be praised for it.!—*Tribune.*

How a Spider Builds its Nest.

W. C. Richmond, of Geneva, Ohio, sends to *Appleton's Journal* the following curious account of how a spider builds its web:

While at work one day in the field, I accidentally destroyed the web of a common spider. Curious to know what the little creature would do in its great calamity, I made myself comfortable and awaited results. The spider, not in the least disheartened by its loss, immediately commenced building another web. It first described a circle—not regular, but agreeing with the irregularities of the spires of grass on which it was suspended in a virtical position. Having strengthened this outer line, (which may be likened to the felloe of a carriage wheel,) by passing around it several times, adding each time a thread, it proceeded to form the spokes. It ascended to the upper edge of the circle, and securing its thread, swung off, slowly decending to the lower edge, where it fastened the other end, ascending this last formed line to about the centre, and fastening its thread, it proceeded again to the circumference, thus forming another spoke in the wheel. It continued this operation until enough spokes were made, then, beginning at the centre or hub, it passed round and round in enlarging circles, until it had formed some six or eight threads, about one-fourth of an inch apart. This, I noticed, was not done with that care which marked its subsequent work; but it was only intended (as I afterwards saw) to be a sort of stay-lath, and not a permanent affair. It now darted to the outside of the web, and commenced to weave in the woof, which was done by passing a thread from spoke to spoke around the wheel, in diminishing circles, the distance between them being determined by the length of the spider's *hind leg,* for it walked on the line spun at the previous revolution, and guided the new thread with one of its hind feet, holding it toward the centre as much as possible, and allowing it to run between two of its claws around a pully. As it passed over its spoke it would with this hind foot press the newly formed thread to it, thus firmly uniting it. In the same manner it proceeded on until it came to the stay-laths, when it fell to work, and, in a twinkling, tore them away, and soon finished its work, and retreated to its corner to await the approach of some luckless fly. Twice during the operation its thread broke, [illegible]cing it until it got to the next spoke, it did not retrace its steps, but fastened it where it was, thus leaving a break. Nearly all of the webs that I have examined have the same defect. That which surprised me most was the extreme rapidity of the spider's movements, as it was not probably more than ten minutes from the time of destroying the web before another was completed.

Teachers Who Err.

He who clings obstinately to the past, with its traditions, who will not hearken to the teaching of the present, and who sees nothing useful in the promises of the future—the ultra conservative.

He who is an iconoclast of old methods, and who believes in nothing that is not an innovation—the ultra reformer.

He who is too lenient, and who would substitute "moral suasion" for the rod in all cases.

He who is too rigid, and who would use the rod unsparingly in every, and for the slightest, delinquency.

He who is too watchful, and plays the part of a police detective.

He who never watches, and sees not the most flagrant misdemeanor.

He who professes—in order to avoid the charge of partiality—to love an idle and disobedient pupil as much as one who is studious and obedient.

He who would punish an idle and disobedient pupil when he does wrong, more quickly than a studious and obedient pupil when *he* does wrong.

He who is so impolitically politic that he would treat a rich man's son differently from a poor man's son.

He who would pander to the ignorance and pride of the rich.

He who is a moral coward, and is afraid to correct a child when it does wrong, through fear that he may lose a pupil and a few dollars.

He who, for the same season, is afraid to tell the parent when a child does wrong.

He who listens to, and tries to follow, the advice of every one.

He who listens to the advice of no one.

He who is not as hard a student as any of his pupils.

He who is too lazy to educate (*Educo*—to lead out,) and is content to be a mere lessonhearer.

He who has no higher aim than to make money by his profession.

He who develops the intellect only, and neglects the moral nature.

He who fails to exalt his profession, and to place it next in nobleness and utility to that of the ministry of the Gospel.

Adam Defined.

There must have been some curious specimens of Scottish humor brought out at the examination or catechizings by ministers of the flock before the administration of the communion. Thus, with reference to human nature before the fall, a man was asked:

"What kind of a man was Adam?"

"Oh, jist like ither folk."

The mister insisted on having a more special discription of the first man, and pressed for more explanation.

"Weel," said the catechuman, "he was just like Joe Simpson, the horse couper."

"How so?" asked the minister.

"Weel, naebody get onything by him and many lost."

An old sea captain says: "Lying is like trying to hide in a fog; if you move about you're in danger of bumping against the truth, and as soon as the fog of falshood blows off you're gone anyhow."

In a Hoosier court, a witness being asked how he knew certain persons were man and wife, replied: "Why, dog on it, haven't I heard 'em scold each other more'n fifty times?"

The Latest Dodge.

A very ingenious trick, by which a gang of swindlers are making money by mutilating national bank notes of the denomination of five dollars, recently come to notice. The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Evening Mail* says:

"The dodge consists in making ten bills out of nine, and it is so managed that there is but one pasting to each of the manufactured notes. The whole nine bills are taken, and from the right of the first one tenth is sliced off; from the right of the second two-tenths; from the right of the third three-tenths, and so on to the number nine, from which nine-tenths are taken from the right, or what amounts to the same thing, one-tenth from the left. Number one is passed as it is, with one-tenth gone from the right; the one-tenth taken from number one is pasted to the residue of number two, from which two-tenths had been taken; These two-tenths are made to answer the place of the three-tenths taken from number three, and so on through. There nine five dollar notes are completed, leaving the original number nine with a tenth gone from the left as a tenth note. It will be seen that but a tenth is gone from each bill, and in a different place on every one, and a little ingenious pasting makes the loss impreceptible to ordinary observers. It is certain that large numbers of these mutilated bills have been put in circulation, and our readers will do well to look out for them. The rogues who have carried out the fraud were cunning in selecting the denomination they did. Larger bills would have been more closely scrutinized, and smaller ones would not have been so remunerative. The department will not redeem a bill which bears evidence on its face that it has been tampered with, and we advise our friends to scrutinize their bills closely."

Deferred Items.

A widow recently married a Wisconsin farmer, and after having him three days she disapearede, laving him three children to "raise."

A young fellow, fond of talking, remarked, "I am no prophet." "True," replied a lady present, "no profit to yourself, or any one else."

A rich man, who was injured by being run over exclaimed with great warmth: "It isn't the accident that I mind, that isn't the thing; but the idea of being run over by an old swill cart, that's what makes me mad."

A boy of sixteen, giving the name of John Geesy, made a "goose" of himself a few days since at Pittsburg., by getting married to a girl of fifteen. The ceremony was performed with the concurrence of the mothers of the interesting pair.

A gentleman named Ripple has been subsisting on boiled corn for several years, in accordance with the desire of a spirit, who once appeared to him, and promised a long lease of life, provided he would renounce the use of all other kinds of food.

An old man recently turned up at Quincy, Ill., who is unable to give any more information about himself than that he used to be called "old man." He rode into the city upon a vehicle drawn by four dogs, and exhibited a drove of Guinea pigs to the crowd at ten cents a head.

A temperance advocate in the West was recently found to be short in his accounts. A friend avenged the Society by kicking the erring brother from the meeting-room. The erring brother smarted so much under the affliction that he became low spirited, and got drunk for the first time in fifteen years.

A census-taker recently stumbled upon a young couple, near Lima, Ohio, with a family of seven chidren. The father is not quite twenty-eight, and the mother said "she had not reached her twenty-fourth year." They had had nine years of wedded bliss. The young man modestly claimed that he had been doing the State good service.

TRUTH.—The consciousness of Truth nerves the timid, and imparts dignity and firmness to their actions. It is an eternal principle of honor which renders the possessor superior to fear; it is always consistent with itself, and needs no ally. Its influence will remain when the lustre of all that once sparkled and dazzled has passed away.

An enterprising husband in Minnesota advertises his wife for sale. He warrants her to be gentle, affectionate and devoted, and claims for her a knowledge of human nature which he does not himself possess. In short, he thinks that she knows too much to suit him, and he would like to find a man of better education, who would be willing to marry her after she has been divorced.

A single brake will stop a car at starting, but many powerful brakes will be unable to stop it when under full headway. Faithful instruction applied to the mind of a child will prevent the on-rushing into misery, when the most potent appeals of the pulpit cannot turn the sin hardened adult. The Sunday school applies the brake at the starting-point of a whole generation downwards.—*Rev. J. M. Ludlow.*

The Bloomington *Pantagraph* says that Col. Merriam, candidate for Congress in the Eighth District of Illinois, has facilities for visiting at least four of the counties of his district, such as few candidates for Congress ever had. He lives at the junction of McLean, Tazewell and Logan Counties, and near the corner of DeWitt. His farm is in McLean, Tazewell and Logan; his dwelling is in Tazewell, his barn in Logan, and the bulk of his crop is raised in McLean. He eats in one county, feeds his horse in another, plows with him in a third, goes to church in a fourth, and will go to Congress from all of them.

Habit is everything. We have all heard the story of the man who slept above a baker's oven for 20 years, then changed his lodgings, but had to go back to the oven before he could go to sleep. A case illustrating the same principle recently occurred in Ohio. A city man, accustomed to lodge on one of the noisiest streets, visited a country friend. Too much quiet destroyed his rest at night. His friend felt for his distress, and said he would try to relieve it. Accordingly he went to a neighbor's and procured a bass drum, which he beat under the fellow's bed-room window, and had his boy run a squeaking wheelbarrow up and down on the porch, while his wife played on the piano, and his servant pounded on the chamber door with the tongs. In this manner the sufferer was enabled to get two or three hours of quite refreshing sleep, though it was heavy on the family.

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Sept., 1, 1870.

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THE JUDICIARY.

We always feel regret when occasion arises to criticise the conduct of any member of the Judiciary. This criticism is becoming too common with the partisan press. A Judge occupies a position where neither friend nor foe should be known. He has no favors to extend, no rewards to offer to partisan followers. He is as cold and passive as the law. He should exercise the intellectual, not the emotional. It is not for him to be merciful, only as the law grants mercy. He is the symbol of honor, nobility, justice. He is the loftiest type of man, because his mission is to decide between man and man, and he has no sympathy with any of the passions peculiar to human kind.

Such is our ideal of a Judge, and yet to believe the current criticisms of the partisan press of North Carolina, the days of Judicial purity are, unhappily, numbered with the past. Not only is corruption and political chicanery charged against a portion of the State Judiciary, but attacks are made on the integrity of the Supreme Court of the State and following these we find ominous insinuations against the distingushed gentleman who occupies the honorable position of U. S. District Judge for North Carolina. These are unseemly spectacles and indicate that we have fallen upen evil times. The time was when it would have been gross slander to attribute an impure motive to any court of justice. The Judiciary were jealous of their reputation, and they guarded it as something that must not be tainted even with the breath of suspicion. All the other machinery of the government might be corrupt, but the Judiciary were pure, were above reproach. Justice held the scales firmly, her eyes blind to friend or foe, knowing no interest but right as right rested upon the solid, enduring principles of law.

We desire to see the Judiciary maintain this reputation. We desire its members to so act as to command the highest respect from every lover of law and order and justice and right. Hence we deprecate all wanton attacks upon the Judiciary, come from what source it may. And yet if a Judge, by his conduct on or off the Bench, forfeits the respect and confidence his high position entitles him to he cannot expect to escape animadversion and criticism. Alas, that any one should do so.

ENTERPISE IN FARMING.

We are inclined to think that more farmers fail in being what they wish to be, or in having what they want to have, through want of *enterprise* than for the want of any other requisite. In frugality and industry there is no class that exceeds them—probably none that equals them. The money gained by honest toil in the field is seldom wasted in "riotous living." They work hard and long and scrupulously save their earnings; still, comparatively few acquire much more than competence and independence.

Now this is the result, we repeat, chiefly from a lack of *enterprise*,—from being over cautious about entering into any branch of farming operations that has not been thoroughly tried, tested and declared safe. The old adage—"Nothing ventured, nothing won," is exemplified in the lives of ninety-nine out of every hundred farmers.

Do not misunderstand us. A certain degree of caution is a good thing; but it is about as bad to have too much of it as too little. For every farmer who loses by showing some enterprise in raising new crops, sowing new varieties of seed, or in branching out into some new line of farming, there are a hundred who keep themselves poor by always moving in the old ruts. It is not to be expected that all new things will pay in farming, any more than they do in other kinds of business; but some of them *will* pay, and these will compensate for what has been lost in experimenting with the others. Use judgment; apply the rules of common sense, and these, with enterprise, seldom fail.

During the late war every building in Jamesville was destroyed. Three times the number of those burnt have since been built.—*Standard.*

This shows what energy, pluck and enterprise will accomplish. A few live Northern men, among whom are FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT and E. H. BAILY, having located at that place, went to work with a will, and have not only made the town, Phœnix like, rise from its ashes, but to rise in grander proportions. It is just such men this whole Southern country needs.

Putnam's Monthly for September is on our table filled with the choicest reading. The following is a portion of the table of contents: New York Society in Olden Time; Crabbed Age and Youth; Salt Water Ethics; Outhank—The Tyrant's Tryumph; The Brontes and their Home; Two Days at Haworth, Montauk; Pedro el Moro, the Sword-Blade Maker of Puebla; The North-western Boundary Dispute; Railway Musings; Apartment Houses Practically Considered; Arctic Travelling in Winter; Danish Peasants; Malvina; Society *versus* Insanity, &c., &c.

The Commissioner of the Bureau of Education has caused a circular of information to be printed which contains many useful hints and valuable statistics. The design of this circular is to give answers to the numerous inquiries that are made by letters at the department for information on the subject of education.

President Grant has issued a proclamation declaring the neutrality of the United Statesi n the fierce war now going on between France and Prussia. In view of the possible contingency of other powers in Europe becoming involved in the struggle, the proclamation at this season is opportune and wise. Widely separated from the contending foes, and not fearful of the disturbance of the "balance of power," the United States can with good grace stand off as a disinterested spectator while the tragedy goes on in Europe.

Our Securities are not held so lightly abroad as many imagined they were when the war first broke out. The bonds are tenaciously held by foreign capitalists and have been sparingly returned for redemption. They have been successfully used abroad as collateral securities for the negotiations of loans and as long as they can be applied to that purpose there is not much danger of their coming back ahy too rapidly to suit our financial convenience.

We believe all the military prisoners have been released, including Mr. WILEY, arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of Senator STEPHENS. We learn that several of them will be rearrested and tried bafore the Civil Courts. If there is evidence let this be done and that without delay.

Both France and England have hay famines. The unusually prolonged season of heat and the absence of rain in both countries, have combined to render the hay crop an utter failure and great distress results to the farmer and dairy men.

The public debt of the United States amounts to $2,369,324,476; that of Great Britain, $3,985,158,250; that of France $5·833,400,285. The debt of the United States is being rapidly diminished, while those of the other countries is increasing.

Life of Charles Dickens. By R. Shelton MacKenzie, LL.D., Literary Editor of the "Philadelphia Press." With Personal Recollections and Anecdotes;—Letters by "Boz," never before Published;—And Uncollected Papers in Prose and verse. With Portrait and Autograph. Price Two Dollars.

The Life of Charles Dickens. *By Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, Literary Editor of the "Philadelphia Daily Press." With Personal Recollections and Anecdotes;—Letters by "Boz," never before published;—His Last will in Full;—And Uncollected Papers in Prose and Verse. With potrait and Autograph.* T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, have just published The Life of Charles Dickens, By Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, *Literary Editor of the Daily "Philadelphia Press,"* It contains beside a full history of his Life, his uncollected Pieces. in Prose and Verse; Personal Recollection and Anecdotes; his last Will and Testament in full; as well as Letters from Mr. Dickens to various persons, never before published; and traces the entire career of the great Novelist from the time of his birth and first connection with journalism as a reporter, to its unexpected and lamented termination on the 9th of June. 1870. With a full account of the Funeral Services, and Dean Stanley's Funeral Sermon, preached in Westminster Abbey, on the Sunday following the Funeral also contains a new likeness of Charles Dickens, taken from a photograph for which he sat a few days prior to his death, as well as his Autograph. The whole is issued in a large duodecimo volume, bound in Green, Red, or Blue Morocco Cloth, gilt side and back. Price Two Dollars a Copy. Agents and Canvassers are wanted, Male and Female, in every town, village, and country in the United States, to engage in selling and getting subscribers to the above work, which is the Best Selling Book ever published. Copies of the work will be sent to any one, per first mail, *post-paid* on receipt of Two Dollars by the publishers.

Correspondence.

Nag's Head Inlet.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

The question of the re-opening of Nag's Head Inlet, is one that has claimed a large share of the attention of the people of North Carolina, and of the United States government, for the last twenty years. And its importance as a great National work had been unanimously agreed upon previous to the war, as to render its accomplishment no longer problematical. But the war coming on, retarded the work until now. The writer of this proposes to recall attention to this great National enterprise, hoping thereby to enlist the aid of the government in its behalf.

By reference to the map it will be seen, that there is a strip of land and sand reefs ranging from a half to five miles and extending nearly the whole width of the State, beside which divides the waters of Albemarle Sound in North Carolina, from the Atlantic Ocean. Through this reef, there are now three openings or Inlets. But the shoals and bars on the inside of two of them are of such a character, as to render them useless to navigation or commerce. The other one—Hatteras has about ten feet of water on the inside bar. This Inlet is on the South side of Cape Hatteras, and there is no Inlet of any depth North of this Cape, until Cape Henry, in Virginia is reached—a distance of 160 miles.

Now it is well known to navigators, that Hatteras is the most dangerous Cape on the whole American coast, and that the loss of life and property annually, by reason of the danger to vessels passing this Cape, is enormous. The loss in property to the commerce of the Country amounts to many millions yearly, and the loss of human life is numbered by hundreds and thousands.

This great destruction of life and property can be prevented by re-opening the Inlet (which was formerly a deep one) at Nag's Head, and thus giving the vessels going either North or South, an opportunity to escape the passage of Hatteras. For instance, a vessel going South, destined beyond Hatteras, could go in at Nag's Head Inlet, and travel the inland waters of Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds secure from danger, and go out at Hatteras Inlet, beyond the Capa. Those coming North, might go in at Hatteras Inlet, pass through the same safe inland waters, and go out at Nag's Head Inlet, North of the Cape.

Roanoke Island is somewhat famous in early American history, as being the point where Sir Walter Raleigh first planted his small colony of English emigrants, and as being the birth-place of Virginia Dare, the first white child born on American soil. It is also quite noted as being the theater of a severe battle between the Federal and Confederate forces during the late war, and as being the key to the overthrow of the rebellion in North Carolina.

This Island is about five miles wide and twelve long, and lies in the middle of Albemarle sound, where the water is over ten miles wide, and eighteen feet deep. And the western, or inland end of it is immediately between the point where the Nag's Head Inlet formerly was, and the main land on the opposite shore. The waters of Albemarle sound are divided into two channels where they touch the Island, the one passage next the main land being about three miles wide, and the one next the Nag's Head beach about two miles wide. The waters of this Sound (which averages more than 12 miles wide, and 150 miles long,) with more than twenty Rivers, Creeks, and estuaries, (many of them very wide, deep and long,) are brought to a somewhat abrupt stopping point when they reach Roanoke Island. And such a large volume of water as this is, in seeking an outlet to the ocean, naturally tends eastward in the direction of the ocean on reaching Roanoke, and in doing this, flows immediately in a direct line towards the point where the Inlet formerly was, and where it is proposed to re-open it now. And the increased impetus which the water acquires by reason of the obstruction of the Island, causes a deep channel to be formed from the point of the proposed Inlet all along the western end of the Island to the main channel, which runs the whole length of the Sound. So that, if this Inlet was re-opened, and an easy egress given the inland waters at the point indicated, these waters would necessarily as in former times, keep open a wide and deep navigable passage to the ocean.

The twenty Counties in North Carolina lying upon the Albemarle and its tributaries are unsurpassed, if equaled anywhere in the United States, in richness and variety of products, have a healthful and genial climate, are unequaled in accessibility to the markets of the world, in cheapness of freights, in immence fishing interests, &c., &c., and all these would be greatly benefitted by the work alluded to.

The products of this region in lumber, fish, corn, wheat, cotton, and provisions, now worth $50,000,000 annually, would be worth twenty per cent more by reopening this channel.

The feasibility of the work is beyond question. A report has been made by Major Gwynn, a scientific engineer, in which he places it beyond doubt, that the work can be easily, and permanently done, and at a cost of only a few millions.

Another survey has been ordered by the last Congrass, and we have every assurance, that a liberal appropriation will be made by the government, upon the report of the engineers.

*

Letter from Pennsylvania.

AUSTINVILLE, Pa., Aug. 16, 1870.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

Your paper reaches us regularly and is always a welcom visitor, I feel that I am getting acquainted with you, the people, and the country, through its instrumentality. I like your views upon educational and political matters, and wish you abundant success. Educational matters are of the first importance to a State or nation, it is the root of progress, and civilization, and he who would seek local or general advancement must nurture well the root.

The crops in this vicinity are good. The spring was backward but when it did come off we had no freezes or other checks to vegetation and as a consequence everything ripened off earlier than usual, wheat is better than expected, oats good, barly fair, hay middling; have plenty of rain which makes late harvesting rather catching, apples quite plentiful, very few peaches, cherries and berries in abundance, corn and potatoes look well; and upon the whole the crops are rather better than average.

This summer has been the hottest for a number of years. I have compared temperature with Thermometer reports in your paper and find we have had five degrees greater heat than you report, and that the temperature is a great deal more variable here.

There is considerable activity in business circles. You may look out for a rush from here this fall. Very many are making calculations to visit your section to see, to purchase if sufficient inducements are afforded. You must look to it that the lands are not placed so high as to drive away the emigrant or turn the tide in some other direction, for upon it depends the future prosperity in a great measure of the city and county; all must remember that the South is large and land will be held cheaply for a number of years therein, which will attract the sturdy emigrant, just such as you need to build up your city and to till and beautify the country all of which I much desire to see.

Respectfully,

E. L. BENEDICT

From Washington.

Information from Cuba which has reached the sympathizers with the revolutionary cause here, represents the situation as favorable to the insurgents, who are said to be still holding their ground.

Information has been received at the Pension Office that Congressman Butler, of Tennessee, has been held in $4,000 bail to answer at Bristol, Tenn., on Aug. 30, the charges against him.

We are cheered by the announcement from the Treasury Department that the civil service estimates for 1871 are sixteen millions of dollars less than those of 1870. It is a promise of economy which may be confidently accepted in view of the past extraordinary reductions by the administration of government expenses and the national debt.

The President on the 12th issued a Proclamation of neutrality in the struggle now pending between France and the North-German Confederation, After setting forth the facts that American citizens are residing and doing business within the territory of the beligerents, and that citizens of the countries at war are living in the United States, the proclamation enumerates the acts forbidden to citizens of the United States by the Neutraliiy law of 1818. It also sets forth the provision of the treaty of amity and commerce between Prussia and the United States, concluded in 1799, and revived in 1828, which relate to the bringing of prizes into the ports of Prussia and the United States; the declaration of the North-German Government that private property on the high seas will be exempt from seizure; the French declarations that orders had been issued to observe toward neutral Powers the rules of international law, and that the principles set forth in the Congress of Paris should be strictly observed, and closes with the usual warning to observe a strict neutrality and impartiality. On this subject it declares that while all persons may lawfully manufacture and sell within the United States arms and munitions of war, and other articles known as "contraband of war," they cannot carry such articles upon the high seas for the use of either belligerent; nor can they transport soldiers and officers of either, nor attempt to break any lawful blockade established and maintained during the war without incurring the risk of hostile capture.

The Election Returns.

CURRITUCK COUNTY.

Attorney General—S. F. Phillips 337, W. M. Shipp 846.

Congress—C. L. Cobb 347, Timothy Morgan 761.

Senate—M. V. B. Gilbert 345, L. W Boone 334, R. K. Speed 837, J. C. Skinner 835.

Representative—J. M. Woodhouse 845, N. Ives 307.

Sheriff—T. F. Baxter 688, H. H. Divers 477.

Register of Deeds—W. Mathias 654, J. Simmons 507.

Treasurer—W. Snowden 1153.

Surveyor—M. S. Ferebee 1160

Coroner—J. A. Mathias 1158.

Commissioners—G. N. Halstead 843, C. T. Sears 1141, H. White 740, W. C. Stone 1142, W. D. Tate 663, S. A. Powers 301, J. Williams 402, J. R. Hobbs 458.

PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

Attorney General—S. F. Phillips 795, Wm. M. Shipp 656.

Congress—C. L. Cobb 765, T. Morgan 702.

Senate—M. V. B. Gilbert 783, L. W. Boone 776, R. K. Speed 673, J. C. Skinner 689.

Representative—J. R. Darden 824, T. Wilson 612.

Sheriff—H. White 896, J. C. Jacocks 512.

Register of Deeds—U. W. Speight 851, E. Berry 435.

Treasurer—J. Nicholson 850, W. T. McMullen 388, Wm. Skinner 70.

Surveyor—T. E. Winslow 1408.

Coroner—H. Stokes 379.

Commissioners—J. R. Parker 810, E. Peele 863, M. Overman 828, A. Newby 801, E. Felton 775, J. W. Mullen Jr., 651, W. L. Mardre 627, C. W. Wood 372, J. Newbold 478, E. W. Riddick 375, A. Hollowell 101.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Attorney General—S. F. Phillips 3230, Wm. M. Shipp 1347.

Congress—C. L. Cobb 3249, T. Morgan 531.

Senate—H. Epps 3130, M. L. Wiggins 1318.

Commons—A. H. Davis 1318, W. Clark 1414, W. H. Day 1315, B. H. Franklin 285, W. T. J. Hayes 448, I. Hill 578, J. Bryant 2823, C. Smith 2787, J. H. Renfrew 2849, R. H. Smith 1320, E. A. Thorne 1322, W. W. Brickell 1319, J. A. B. Kilpatrick 1276, J. M. Grizzard 1305.

Sheriff—J. A. Reid 2188, J. J. Goodwyn 2262.

Register of Deeds—R. W. Brown 1551, J. J. Judge 2674, R. J. Lewis 257.

Coroner—L. B. Holdfast 3210, F. A. Smith 1310.

Treasurer—L. F. Larkin 3009, E. T. Clark 1364, W. J. McDaniel 2698 R. Neville 284, J. C. Randolph 1283.

Commissioners—C. N. Webb 3180, W. P. Solomon 3181, W. F. Young 764, J. A. White 1071, G. W. Daniel 1078, J. White 4760, J. H. White 1680, G. J. Daniel 2094, W. J. Young 2477.

For Special Tax 90.

Against Special Tax 1208.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.

Attorney General—S. F. Phillips 1346, Wm. M. Shipp 1505.

Congress—C. L. Cobb 1348, T. Morgan 1258.

Senate—J. B. Respess 1338, E. J. Warren 1518.

Commons—W. Stilley 1337, T. Sparrow 1504.

Sheriff—J. B. Hill 1397, F. J. Satchwell 1457.

Register of Deeds—R. Grauzer 1519, M. F. Van Nortwick 1328.

Treasurer—J. J. Whitehurst 1494, W. Cherry 1354.

Surveyor—G. C. Respess 1497, D. Cuttle 1349.

Coroner—R. B. Whitecar 1493, T. J. Mason 1338.

Commissioners—J. J. Rowland 1576, W. B. Windley 1592, T. H. Blunt 1479, B. F. Bonner 1511, W. H. Patrick 1509, S. Windley 1346, H. Hodges 1337, G. J. Waters 1336.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Attorney General—S. F. Phillips 798, Wm. M. Shipp 561.

Congress—C. L. Cobb 812, T. Morgan 393.

Senate—Eli Spruill 781, L. C. Latham 577.

Representative—D. C Guyther 797, C. W. Swain 576,

Sheriff—J. M. Bateman 1065, H. F. Phillips 1, S. L. Johnson 3, W. J. Bowen 7, A. M. Johnson 1.

Register of Deeds—W. F. Sanderson 1268.

Treasurer—L. Jackson Jr. 822, S. W. Latham 1, N. D. Norman 1, J. Oliver 5, J. M. Bateman 1.

Surveyor—H. F. Phillips 829, S. B. Johnson 158, S. L. Johnson 5.

Commissioners—R. S. Gorlet 798, C. Latham 569, J. M. Foote 785, J. C. Johnson 580, J. C. Guither 784, J. M. Reid 578, E. H. Leary 797, H. H. Norman 577, A. M. Phelps 787, N. Ambrose 573.

Foreign War News.

From the papers of 23d we learn that the results of the battles up to Thursday evening, only gave the Prussians control of the roads to Verdun, diverging at Gravelotte; that on Friday morning Bazaine withdrew from Metz by the gate of Thionville, and at the latest accounts was at Spincourt on the Chirs, a tributary of the Meuse, twenty-five miles north of Verdun, and fifty miles north-east of Metz, with the view, it is conjectured, of reaching St. Menshould by the valley of the Aisue, and joining McMahon. The position there would secure the roads to Paris in case of defeat in a battle likely to be fought there. A statement was made in the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, that after forty-eight hours the Government had received a dispatch from Marshal Bazaine, confirming previous dispatches regarding the fight of the 18th, that after a battle of nine hours he held all his positions. The *Moniteur* commends the bravery of Bazaine and the ability of the Minister of War. The Prussian design, from all information received in London, is understood to be to isolate Bazaine. The Prussian Losses in the last battles are stated, in a dispatch from Meziers, to have been fearful, 40,000 wounded remaining in the fields without assistance. Permission has been asked to send their wounded home through Belgium. The King, in writing of the battle of Bezonville to the Queen, says that fighting ceased gradually about 8½ P. M. on the 19th, and but for this he shonld have done as he did at Koniggratz—the enemy withdrew by inches, "resuming the offensive to be again repulsed." A London dispatch brings a report that the Prussian Ambassador at Florence has laid before the Italian Government the copy of a note inviting the Great Powers to consider the internal condition of France, and the steps neccessary to prevent anarchy. Prince Napoleon's presence in Florence, according to a dispatch from that city is to ask Italian mediation, and the French Ambassador in London is said to have instructions to ask the mediation of Great Britain. A Berlin dispatch says a letter from Queen Victoria to the Empress Eugenie regretting her inability to mediate, the matter being in the hands of the Cabinet, who do not think the time opportune, was published there yesterday. A Paris dispatch says the Duplomatic Corps meets daily and the English Ambassador is anxiously awaiting a favorable movement to introduce proposals of peace. Intervention will certainly be made before the end of the month, according to the above dispatch. The *Constitutionel* has a long article showing the position of the various neutral Powers on the subject of intervention.

From the papers of the 24th we learn that there was a heavy fall of rain on Monday night, which impeded all military movements yesterday. A correspondent of *Le Temps* says no hope of success need be entertained while the Emperor interferes and the Prince Imperial is permitted to chatter about movements and reveal important secrets. The head-quarters of the Emperor are situated a few miles west of Rheims. A correspondent of a French paper represents that the deepest depression prevails there, and the Emperor receives nobody. The Paris journals of yesterday contain a dispatch in which Marshal Bazaine declares his intention to remain near Metz, and admits that although his communications have been endangered, they are now secure. A special dispatch to the London *Standard*, dated yesterday, confirms the statement in our special dispatches from Paris regarding the movement of Bazaine by which he has opened his way from Metz, retiring to Montmedy. Another dispatch says the Prussians were too mach crippled about Metz to take the offensive, and that Bazaine was reinforced from Chalons on Sunday, with the object of attacking them. The Crown Prince is reported to have gone to the support of the Prussians at Metz, whose position is believed to be threatened by the French. By way of Berlin, a different view of the situation is at hand. A Prussian corps is between Metz and Thionville, connecting the armies of Prince Frederick Charles and Gen. Steinmetz; the fortress of Metz is inclosed on all sides, and communication with Chalons and Paris is cut off. The head-quarters of the Crown Prince are still at Bar-le-Due, and McMahon and Eailly are still retreating to cover Paris. The German army has been partially reorganized, and, as reinforcements are distributed, will go into the battle in the following order: The first army under Gen. Steinmetz, 128,000 strong; the second under Prince Frederick Charles, 220,000 strong; and the third under the Crown Prince, about 180,000 strong. The entire regular force of Germans in France is 520,000, and 300,000 of the Landwehr have entered Alsace and Loraine, to occupy places and relieve the regular soldieas, who rejoin their regiments.

On Monday in the Corps Legislatif, on the announcement of news from Marshal Baizine, the Minister of War was sharply interrogated as to the date, signature, and nature of the dispatch. Count Palikao stated that it was dated the 19th inst., upon which an uproar arose which made the rest of the explanation inaudable. Count Keratry immediately proposed the formation of a Commitee of Defense, consisting of nine members, which the Minister of War, in the name of the Ministry, opposed, thus making it a question of confidence in them. The Deputies withdrew to consider the matter, the decision to be made the next day. The incident created great excitement in the city, as it is regarded as an attempt to interfere with the administration of the Government. The dispatch referred to is said to contain much important and favorable news, but it is withheld. *Le Soir* says Count Palikao is confident of the support of the Chamber, or he would not have taken so decided a course. A Paris dispatch of yesterday says that a compromise between the Ministry and the Chamber wonld probably be effected. The leader of the Vilette outbreak is said to desire to make a confession which promises startling revelations. Three others of the participants were tried and convicted yesterday by court-marshal. The *Siecle* says the entire French loan of 750,000,000 francs has already been more than taken.

From the papers of the 25th we learn that the Poles are represented as in earnest sympathy with France and leaving to join the French Army, while the Baltic Provinces are said to desire annexation to the North German Confederation. Private letters from Paris received in London, represent that the Prussians hope for an insurrection in Paris when they approach it, which will result in displacing the existing authorities, when peace may be easily guaranteed. The war will be purposeless in their estimation without this. On the other hand *La Presse* says the neutral Ambassador have been officially informed that peace is impossible while a single Prussian soldier remains in France. Several conferences have been help by diplomatic agents in Paris, but a special dispatch from that city says no mention was made of peace overtures such as the English journals reported. Bismarck has indirectly informed the French Minister of Foreign Affairs that Prussia will only conclude peace on a basts which will make it impossible for France to think of future disturbances. Advices from Berlin says a popular movement is in progress to secure for the Liberal Party a voice in the settlement of terms of peace, and to give expression to the feeling of the people, to whom everything is due.

The session of the Corps Legislatif on Monday night was unusually turbulent. The replies of the ministers, though generally satisfactory, did not allay the excitement. One member proposed to send everybody out of the city who could not bear arms; another suggested sending the wounded away; created a fresh tumult by declaring that there was a scarcity of arms in one quarter of the city, and M. Gambetta brought matters to a crisis by accusing the majority of having brought on the war. The party accused would not listen to him, and the session was brought to a close amid confusion and disorder the *Constitutionel* vaguely intimates that the Prussians will find that Paris, as ever, is the heart of France, and that neither spies nor battalions can break the defenses which her danger has cemented. The *Figaro* has made a proposition to place electrical lights on the ramparts of Paris to dazzle the eyes of the besiegers is the event of an attack, and the suggestion is said to be regarded with favor. The Garde Mobile and sharp-shooters encamped about Paris are drilled by competent officers The incorporation of the National Guard with the regular army has begun. Advices from French sources say that Marshal Bazaine had arrested the Prussian advance until the organization of a large army under McMahon was completed. *La Liberte* says the Crown Prince has fallen back from St. Dizier. The same journal gives the loss of the three Prussian Armies as 35,000 killed and 85,000 wounded. Dispatches by way of London represent Metz entirely isolated, Failly superseded at Chalons, and McMahon strongly posted on the plains before that city with an army yf 185,000. A lady of high social position in Paris has been arrested on accusation of conveying information to the enemy, and is imprisoned in the fortress of Vincennes. The amount of the loan taken on Tuesday was 620,000,000 francs, and at the close of the lists five thousand persons were waiting to subscribe, and this did not include the subscription from Marseills, Bordeaux and other cities. The loan is quoted at the same rate as rentes.

Violations of Belgian territory by the Prussians are reported from Arlon, a frontier town of Belgium, where Belgian soldiers were fired upon by Prussian troops, who entered both Belgium and Luxemburg, and, it is said, transported their wounded through territoy. A Belgian journal says the Belgian soldiers were mistaken for French, and the trespass was inadvertent, as the Prussians withdrew as soon as told of their position. The Orleanist Princes in England are represented to be very hopeful and watchful of events in France, all of which effecting their interests, are reported to them by a faithful agent in Paris. A subsidy of $10,000,000 in gold has been paid by Prussia to Bavaria. Count Renard has been appointed by the Prussian Government Governor of Alsace.

From the papers of the 26th we see that the *Journal Officiel* of yesterday, says the Prussians have pushed their reconnoissances into the Department of Marne, even to the town of Chalons; and the Prefect of Upper Marne announces that a portion of the northern arrondisement of Vassy is occupied by Prussians. Orders have been issued to impede their progress by every means which the patriotism of the people can suggest, in addition to the systematic measures of the Government engineers. The destruction of the crops has also been ordered, and the burning of grain-mills in the valley of the Seine and Marne had already begun, with such of their contents as could not be stored beyond reach of the Prussians. The *Prussian Moniteur*, of Berlin, says King William's head-quarters are at Bar-le-Due, and the Frst and Second Army Corps are at Metz, while the other corps continue to march on Paris. A London dispatch says that the newspaper correspondents have been dismissed from the Prussian head-quarters. Advices from Rheims of the 23d received in Paris, say that it was supposed that McMahon and Bazaine had formed a junction, and being well supported by the quadrilateral formed by Montmedy, Verden, Thionville and Metz, would await attack. The Emperor had left Courcelles on the 22d for Beine, in the canton of Rheims. The Press has been warned by the Minister that he will be compelled to enforce rigidly the penalties for publishing details of the movements of troops, the state of the fortifications and composition of the armies. A special dispatch in London from Berlin, says that since last Tuesday Metz has been completely surrounded. The Prussian preparations for siege are formidable, and their intrenchments progressing rapidly.

The *Opinion Nationale* quotes from a published plan of the Prussian attack, in which "political circumstances" and "moral reasons" alone will place them in possession of Paris, and interprets these to mean revolution and treachery. In an article on the situation, the *Journal Officiel*, of yesterday, says in substance, with her ports free, her commerce and industry active, there can be no comparison of the finances of France with those of her enemy. Prussia understands now that prolongation of the struggle betters the siturtion of France. The neutral Powers remain friendly, but comprehend that mediation cannot be thought of. The *Liberte* says the hundreds of millions subscribed for the loan in one day was a victory for France, while Prussia has been two months endeavoring in vain to procure a less sum. The *Siecle*, commenting on the intelligence that the "Imperial head-quarters are at Rheims," asks who cares? The Imperial head-quarters can only be a superfluity, an embarrassment, a pretext for losing battles. The crisis is too dangerous to talk of Imperial head-quarters anywhere near those of the Commander-in Chief. The national loan has been closed, more than the whole amount having been subscribed. Gen. Trochu reviewed the Garde Mobile on Wednesday. The men made a fine appearance. The session of the Corps Legislatif on Wednesday was as stormy as the preceeding ones, but terminated in the Ministry being sustained.

From the papers of Saturdayand Monday we learn that Prussian scouts have appeared at Meaux, within twenty-five miles of Paris. The Aaris *Constitutionel* says the Army of the Prince Frederick William, is marching through the Valleys of the Aube and Seine on Paris. It points out that the distance from Paris to Sierck, the nearest point on the German frontier, is a hundred leagues, and this line they have to defend in order to keep their communications complete. The 900,000 Prussians invading France must extend their lines vastly, a necessity which proved so fatal to the French in the beginning of the campaign, and the revenge of the French, the *Constitutionel* says, is near. The *Figaro* says the French are invited to impede the invaders by blowing up bridges, cutting railways, blocking roads, killing scouts, and harassing them in flank and rear. The enemy may thus be delayed in arrival at Paris for fifteen days, should the opposition be very great, otherwise he may appear in six days. The *Opinion Nationale* denies the statement that the Landwehr are not in the field, and proceeds to prove it, and concludes by saying that Prussia is making her final effort. Commenting on the Prussian strategy, it calls attention to the reception which the "obstinate old man" may expect in Germany, should he return without the million of men whom he brought into France. All Germany would scorn and curse King William should he not make a supreme effort to dictate a peace in Paris, Reuter's telegrams to the London papers say the siege of Paris is deemed inevitable; that the Government prefers a siege to a pitched battle. The forts about Paris have been armed garrisoned and provisioned. A suggestion is made to remove the seat of Government to Lyons, and a Paris dispatch says that the Government officials, except the Ministers, will go to Tours, Bourges and Lyons to administer the uninvaded Provinces.

From the papers of Tuesday we learn that a special to the *Etats Unis* says: "Last night McMahon's communication with Metz and Bazaine is assured, and confirms the French victory at Stenay and Verdun. The appearance of the enemy between Rheims and Soissons indicates that a wave of invaders has come upon us by the valleys of Aisne and Oise. It matters little by how many routes the enemy come, the entire circumference of the fortifications is formidable. All roads have been obstructed, save only railroads and canals. Many gates and posterns have been walled up. The railroad bridge to Asnierss has been destroyed. The Ministry is considering the removal of the administration to Tours, or beyond the Loire, during the siege."

Evening.—A special dispatch to the *Telegram* says:

"*London*, August 29.—A dispatch from Montmedy reports that a great and bloody battle was commenced Sunday evening at Monseson. The battle is undecided.

Sixty thousand troops, in excellent order and fine spirits, passed Soissons to reinforce McMahon.

A man named Blout attempted to put an end to his life by strangulation a few days ago at Trenton, N. J. He was cut down by a neighbor, to whom he confessed a long story about the faithlessness of lovely woman.

The Burwells had a grand gathering at Milford, N. H., a few days since. The family numbers 200, and is represented in ten States of the Uuion, The founder, John Burwell, settled at Milford in 1669.

The Habeas Corpus Cases.

The following is the telegrapic summary since our last.

RALEIGH, August 23.—In the case of the State against Wiley, the evidence for the State closed. Nothing at all positive was developed, nearly all negroes testifying. The evidence for the defence will be taken to-morrow.

In the U. S. District Court Kirk was up for contempt, and is still under examination.

Judge Brooks has discharged eighteen more prisoners on writs of *habeas corpus.*

When the prisoners were brought before the court by Kirk's guard, who started to enter the court room with arms, Judge Brooks quickly ordered the marshal to restrain them, suspending the proceedings till it was done, remarking: "No armed soldiers are allowed in this court. When necessary, I will ask for them." Kirk's men retired by order of the marshal. Judge. Brooks reiterated his jurisdiction in the matter of *habeas corpus.*

RALEIGH, August 25.—Josiah Turner, editor of the Raleigh *Sentinel*, John Ireland and James Scott, some of those recently arrested by Holden, to-day sued out bail writs in the U. S. Circuit Court against Kirk and his lieutenant Bergen. In default of the required bail, Bergen was placed in the common jail this afternoon by U. S. Marshal Carrow. Kirk is now at Company Shops. Matters connected with the Caswell and Alamance prisoners are still under examination in the U. S. Circuit and State Supreme Courts.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 26—The State Treasurer and Gov. Holden's Pay-master have been enjoined from paying Holden's soldiers, by a writ issued by Judge Mitchell, of the Superior Court—Josiah Turner Editor of the *Sentinel* Judge Keer, S. P. Hill and others, prisoners recently released by Judge Brooks, were received this afternoon at the North Carolina depot by an immense concourse. A procession was formed, which marched through the principle streets and to the Court-house, where a tasefuly decorated stand had been erected. Judge Kerr Hon. William Robbins and Gen. Ransom delivered speeches. During Mr. Robbins' speech he held the United States flag in his hand, and called upon ex-Confederates present to give three cheers for it, which were given in the heartiest manner. Three cheers were then given for Judge Brooks, of the United States District. On the arrival of the train a national salute of thirty-six guns was fired in honor of the prisoners, Judge Brooks, and the Habeas Corpus act. All ages and sexes joined in the ovation, including a large number of colored persons. It was one of the largest displays ever witnessed here, and the best of order prevailed throughout. All the speakers counseled moderation and a spirit of conciliation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"OUR FATHER'S HOUSE," OR, *THE UNWRITTEN WORD.*

By Daniel March, D. D., author of the popular "Night Scenes." This master in thought and language shows us untold riches and beauties in the Great House, with its Blooming flowers, Singing birds, Waving palms, Rolling clouds, Beautiful bow, Sacred mountains, Delightful rivers, Mighty oceans, Thundering voices, Blazing heavens and vast universe with countless beings in millions of world, and reads to us in each the Unwritten Word. Rose-tinted paper, ornate engravings and superb binding. "Rich and varied in thought." "Chaste." "Easy and graceful in style." "Correct, pure and elevating in its tendency." "Beautiful and good." "A household treasure." Commendations like the above from College Presidents and Professors, ministers of all denominations, and the religious and secular press all over the country. Its freshness, purity of language, with clear open type, fine steel-engravings, substantial binding, and low price, make it *the book for the masses.* Agents are selling from 50 to 150 per week.

We want Clergymen, School Teachers, smart young men and ladies to introduce the work for us in every township, and we will pay liberally. No intelligent man or woman need be without a paying business.

Send for circular, full description, and terms. Address, ZIEGLER & McCURDY, 16 S. Sixth Street, Phila., Pa.

139 Race Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
69 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
503 N. Sixth St., St. Louis, Mo.,
or, 102 Main St., Springfield, Mass.
10–4t.

State of North Carolina, } Special Proceeding for Partition of land
Currituck County. } and for Dowor.

Margaret Toler,
vs.
Alethea C. Mann and Sam'l. B. Bird and Julia A. his wife.

A summons having issued in the above cases and the complaints filed in the office of the Clerk of said County and it appearing that Alethea C. Mann and Saml'. B. Bird and Julia A. Bird his wife are non-residents of the State of North Carolina. Publication is hereby made for the said parties to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Currituck, Co., N. C., on the expiration of six weeks from the first day of September, A. D. 1870, then and there to plead to said complaint or this case will be heard ex-parte and judgment given upon the pleadings present.

Witness my hand and seal of office at Currituck, C. H., on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1870.

M. V. B. GILBERT.
10-6t. (Pr. 8.75) Clerk.

A VALUABLE FARM AND FISHERY FOR SALE.

This farm is in Perquimans county, N. C., immediately on Albemarle Sound, where the water is 20 miles wide, and 18 feet deep, and is on a neck of high, rolling land, between two navigable Rivers, and requires but little draining. This farm is about 18 miles from the town of Elizabeth City, N. C., and is among the finest plantations in the State. It produces corn, wheat, cotton, &c., in large quantities—the land being very rich. The farm buildings consist of large barn, stables, and other convenient outhouses, small dwelling, &c., within 300 yards of the water, and the fishery. There are 400 acres of land 250 of which are cleared, and in good cultivation, the balance in fine wood and timber.

This farm has upon it one of the best and largest fisheries in North Carolina and has been in successful operation for the past two seasons. It has a new seine 2,500 yards long, and all the necessary boats and apparatus for carrying on a first class shad and herring fishery, barrels, stands, fish houses, servants quarters, offices, &c., all new. In a fair fishing eason it would be safe to calculate on catching 2,000,000 of herring and 50,000 shad, besides large, numbers of other fish, such as rock, sturgeon, mullets, &c. The gross proceeds from such a fishery, it is fair to calculate, will in one season, say from March 10th to May 15, amount to $25.000 and the expense all told, would not be more than $7,000 thus leaving a clear profit from the fishery alone, of $18,000 in one season. The offal from this fishery is a manure of more value than guano. Enough is saved every season to make over 100 acres rich. And in a few years, the whole farm can be made as rich as the garden farms near the large cities, and with no other expense than simply hauling and spreading on the land. There is a large heap of this manure now on the premises, left over from last year. The purchaser gets this.

In addition to the advantages and inducements already mentioned, the farm, is on a pleasant, loyal neighborhood, in the midst of good society, and has all the surroundings requisite, to make Northern settlers contented and prosperous.

Situated as this farm is on the wide waters, it is fanned in Summer by sea breezes, rendering it all times in warm weather pleasant and healthful. And in winter; the waters moderate the cold, and made the atmosphere mild and salubrious.

At all seasons of the year, fish, fresh from water, of the choicest kinds, can be had in abundance for the table, with but little effort or expense. And in winter, the waters abound in wild fowel, such as ducks, geese and swans, which to the sportsmen affords amusement, and to the epicure, the enjoyment which he so much courts.

This whole property, including farm, fishing tackle, seine, boats, barrels and every thing in complete order, is offered at the low price of $20,000, $8,000 cash, balance in one, two and three years, with interest from January 1, 1871. This property is a great inducement offered to the public. For further particulars, apply to

GEO. D. POOL,
Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIARRHEA,

Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, &c., certain and immediate cure. HEGEMAN'S (formerly Velpeau's) DIARRHEA REMEDY, used with unfailing success since the Cholera of 1832. Sold by druggists generally. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., New York.

INVENTORS,

Address EDSON BROS., Patent Agents, 459 Ninth st., Washington, D. C., for advice, terms and references.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

A Book of 125 closely printed pages, lately issued, contains a list of the best American Advertising Mediums; giving the names, circulations, and full particulars concerning the leading Daily and Weekly Political and Family Newspapers, together with all those having large circulations, published in the interest of Religion, Agriculture, Literature, &c., &c. Every Advertiser, and every person who contemplates becoming such, will find this book of great value. Mailed free to any address on receipt of fifteen cents. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Publishers, No. 40 Park Row, New York.

The Pittsburg, (Pa.) *Leader*, in its issue of May 29, 1870, says: "The firm of G. P. Rowell & Co., which issues this interesting and valuable book, is the largest and best Advertising Agency in the United States, and we can cheerfully recommend it to the attention of those who desire to advertise their business scientifically and systematically in such a way; that is, so to secure the largest amount of publicity for the least expenditure of money."

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau st., New York.

MOUSTACHES

Forced to grow in six weeks. Recipe sent for 50 cts. Address H. RICHARDS, Box 3886, New York P. O.
R. & CO., 4t.

State of North Carolina, } Superior
Bertie County. } Court.

Petition to make real estate assets.

L. S. Webb, Adm., with the will annexed of Wm. Mo ing.
vs.
W. A. Mebane and others.

In this cause it appears to the Court that John H. Mebane, W. G. Mebane, Sr., Mary P. Bond and Green D. Jordan and wife, Eliza Ann Jordan, are non residents of North Carolina. It is therefore ordered that advertisement for them be made for six weeks in the "North Carolinian" a paper published in Elizabeth City, N. C. notifying them to appear before the Superior Court of Bertie county, at the Court House on the 18th day of August, 1870, and answer the complaint, and show cause if any they have to the contrary, or on that day the cause will be heard and the land ordered to be sold as prayed for.

Witness, William P. Gurley Clerk of the Superior Court for the county of Bertie at office in Windsor this the 24th day of June, A. D. 1870.

WILLIAM P. GURLEY.
S. C. C.

LPP—CHRIST—HIS LIFE—APOSTLES—In the Lord's Prayer Picture. See Advertisement and Editorial in other columns. 8-4t

State of North Carolina } Superior Court
Chowan County } July 26th, 1870.

Wm. E. Bond Public Administrator
Against
Chas. E. Johnson and Wife Francis, T. D. Mears and Wife Jane, Margaret Iredell, Cadwalader Iredell, G. J. McRee's children Frances J James, Anne J. Penelope and William, all of North Carolina, and Cadwalader Jones and wife Anna of South Carolina State.

Petition to make real estate assets for payment of debts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Cadwalader Jones and wife Anna two of the defendents in this action, reside beyond the limits of the State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the North Carolinian, a Newspaper published in the town of Elizabeth City, notifying the said Cadwalader Jones and wife Anna, of the filing of this petition, and that they appear at the office of the Clerk of this Court at the Court House in Edenton within thirty days after the expiration of the time of publication and answer the petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to them.

WM. R. SKINNER,
Clerk Sup. Court of Chowan county.
Aug. 4th, 1870–6t.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN CURRITUCK COUNTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers a portion of his property for sale, as follows: A large and popular Store Stand now occupied by the firm of Baxter & Sanderlin, located at Sligo, three and a half miles from Currituck Court House, N. C on the banks of a navigable river. In addition to the Store there is a large Ware House, a good dwelling house and the necessary outbuildings, also sixty acres of valuable timber land.

He will also sell another property adjoining the store, containing 40 acres of valuable timber land, a good dwelling house and all the necessary outbuildings.

Both these properties are eligibly located and among the most valuable in the county. Terms easy, a small part in cash, the ballance on time. Persons from the North wishing to visit the property can do so by taking steamer Signet at Norfolk, which will land them at Currituck C. H., at which place address

E. F. BAXTER.
Aug. 18, 1870.–4m.

L.P.P.—LORD'S PRAYER PICTURE. See Advertisement and Editorial in other columns. 8–4t.

North Carolina, } Superior Court.
Hertford County. }

William P. Beaman, Plff.
vs } Attachment.
Richardson G. Darden Def

One hundred and ninety-five 78-100 dollars due by account, with interest on one hundred and sixty-eight 63-100 dollars from 1 January 1861 and interest on the balance from 29th April 1861. Writ of attachment returnable at the next Superior Court, to be held for the County of Hertford, at the Court House in Winton on the 3rd Monday of October, A. D. 1870, when and where the defendant is required to appear and answer the complaint, or judgment will be entered against him.

S. S. HARRELL,
Clerk.

Dated 12th August, 1870 9-4t.

TO LET.

The subscriber has two good offices to let. They are situated on Road Street, near the Post Office. Terms moderate. Apply to

W. H. FULLER.
ELIZABETH CITY, Aug. 25th, 1870 3t.

LORD'S PRAYER PICTURE.

LPP Portraits—Christ. John. Mathew. Judas. Andrew. Simon. James, the less. Bartholomew. Philip. James, the eldest. Thaddeus. Thomas. Pictures—The Nativity. Childhood. Baptism, &c. Sermon on the Mount. Tran-figuration. Last Supper. Crucifixion. Resurrection. Ascension. Also the Lord's Prayer in letters of original and elaborate design and rate beauty of execution.

FIRST-CLASS AGENTS WANTED.

The original was executed with a pen, and took six years labor. Is the most comprehensive and instructive work ever issued. Strongly indorsed by the press and leading clergy. Liberal commission, exclusive territory. Price of Photogragh, $3, $2, $1.25, 25c.

TRUBSHAW & MILLER.
58 Fulton St. N. Y.

Gospel Treasury $3.50, $9. Harmony 60c. 75c. Walks and Words of Jesus 35c. Path of Jesus 20c. $7. Manuals 40c. 80c. Free by Mail. 8-4t

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE *REAL ESTATE.*

I will sell my house and lot on Ehringhause street, where Dr. Grumbein now resides, and the house and lot adjoining the same, at public sale at the Court House door in Elizabeth City on Friday, September 9th, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

TERMS: Nine hundred dollars to be paid the 1st day of January, 1871, the balance to be paid in cash.

S. D. WHITE.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Aug. 31, 1860.

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1870.

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

We call attention to the following new advertisements this issue:
Public Sale of Real Estate.
Court Notice.
"Our Father's House."

Local and Personal.

☞Our Belvidere letter reached us too late.

☞Hon. C. C. Pool and family are rusticating at Nag's Head.

☞Mr. Ehringhaus is erecting a new store building on his lot south of the canal bridge.

☞Mr. Post Master Price is neatly repairing his building. A decided improvement.

☞The Conservatives of Camden had a grand jollification meeting at the Court House one day last week.

☞Capt S. Waters will accept our thanks for that basket of sweet potatoes. They are decidedly the largest we have seen this season.

☞We learn that the ladies of the M. E. Church are to have a fair at an early day. They should be encouraged by the public, and we have no doubt will be.

☞Hon. C. L. Cobb spent a few days in town this week. He is now absent on a trip North and will remain some ten days.

☞The suggestions contained in the letter of our Pennsylvania correspondent are well worthy the attention of those having lands to sell.

☞T. Harrison, A. M. will re-open the Edenton Academy on the 26th inst. We understand that he intends establishing a school second to none in the State.

☞We call attention to the communication of an intelligent correspondent in relation to the project of opening Nag's Head Inlet. This is an enterprize of National as well as local interest. We shall have considerable to say upon the subject hereafter.

☞Master Charles Overman, now at Nag's Head, will accept our thanks for specimens of Star Fish, a Stingaree, and some varieties of shell fish.

☞A colored boy from Prince George Co., Va., on Sunday last, 21st, harnessed Mr. Johnson's horse, and was making his way to Norfolk. Officer Simmons captured him and restored the horse to the owner, living on Powell's Point, and the boy is in Currituck jail.

☞Capt. W. A. Harney informs us that he has already received Fourteen Thousand dollars in subscription for the new Hotel at Nag's Head. Fall in gentlemen; the subscription books are still open. Shares of stock One Hundred dollars each.

☞Joshua Harrison, arrested some time since, charged with killing Wm. S. Harrison, in 1867, has been bailed for his appearance at next Term of Currituck Superior Court. Upon his filing a justified bond with the Clerk, his Honor Judge Pool, ordered his release on Wednesday last.

☞We regret to learn that Wm. Snowden, Esq., County Treasurer of Currituck, committed suicide, by shooting himself with a shot gun, on Wednesday week, the load entering the side, carrying away the right lobe, cutting one rib in too and fracturing another. Mr. Snowden was very popular, and in easy circumstances, and the only reason assigned for the rash act, is a gloomy state of mind caused by sickness. He leaves a wife and four children. The Masons buried the body.

☞The North Carolinian is a *news* paper and its editor dares to speak the truth. Some things are occurring in our State which he very much regrets, but as they are a part of the history of the stirring times in which we live his duty to his readers and the public demand that he notice them. No man shall charge him, with just foundation, as being false to his position. It is a part of his pledge to his patrons to keep them posted as to what is going on, here and elsewhere, and that pledge shall be redeemed.

☞We have indulged in a few days manumission from the cares and labors of editorial life. In short we went to Nag's Head. We had two reasons for making the trip—one to see this famous Summer resort; the other to go as an humble pilgrim to the worship of God in one of his greatest works—to see and admire for the first time in our life the mighty Ocean. To us it was a sight grand, majestic, sublime. We felt an inspiration, such as we never experienced before. Standing as we did upon the shore, watching the "perpetual motion" of the ebb and flowing waves, and listening to the great anthems swelling solemnly upward from each billow to the throne of the Eternal and following like dirges of the ages gone and as an echo of those that are to come, we felt like bowing our head in reverential worship before that which we could see but could not understand and that which we could feel but could not fathom in the abject fullness of our finite being. We felt Great Father, it is a boon to be permitted to claim Thy pity here—here in the crowning of Thy handiwork—here in the shadow of Thy revealed power and majesty—here on the shore of that which swallows continents as atoms, and before whose anger the strongest works of man are as a straw in the hurricane! Ah, verdureless and sterile must be that poor human clod that gives forth neither bloom nor perfume to the touch of the illimitable glory and majesty of the solemn Sea. But we did not intend to write a sermon, and hence with saying that we were more than pleased with our excursion we close.

☞Several more gentlemen from the North have been visiting us the past and present weeks. Among them are A. B. Putnam Esq., from Muncy, Pa., J. J. Brower Esq., from Bloomsburg, Pa., and our old friend Oliver C. Wright, from Millville, Pa.

☞We are publishing the Election returns for the counties of this District just as fast as we receive them. Will some of our friends send us the returns from the balance of the counties? In our next we hope to have the official from the entire State.

☞David A. Wallace, D. D., President Monmouth College, Monmouth Ill., says of "Our Fathers house:" I have found it an interesting work. The sentiment is uniformly correct, pure, and elevating in its tendency. The style is chaste, yet elegant. See advertisement in another column.

☞"A Young Reader" wants us to give a history of the Kilkenny cats. The following succinct and spirited account may gratify him.

"There was onst two cats in Kilkenny;
And aich thought there was one cat too many;
So they quarrelled and fit,
And they gouged and they bit,
Till, excepting their nails
And the tip of their tails,
Instead of two cats there wasn't any."

☞We are glad to know that the management of the "Alexina House," at Nag's Head, has been giving satisfaction. The obliging Proprietor Mr. Fenwick, and his popular and accomodating aids Messrs. Whedbee and Shannon, spare no pains in making their guests comfortable. The table is furnished with all of the delicacies of the season. We would advise all who can to pay them a visit before the season closes.

☞The editor of the North Carolinian does not expect to please everybody. Indeed he don't try. It would prove a failure if he did—would result in not pleasing anybody. On entering the profession he resolved to be independent and honest, and a long experience has convinced him that in the long run the man who respects himself is most respected by others. Ignoring the arbitrary dictum of party leaders, independent of all cliques and rings, criticising the conduct of party friends when necessary for the common good and never abusing political opponents merely for opinions sake, acknowledging no allegiance to *men*, but ever true as the needle to the pole to *fundamental principles*, he is publishing a paper that has already exerted a salutary influence upon Eastern North Carolina, and he intends to fight *on* "on this line" without regard to Mrs. Grundy who "don't like his politics," or the grumbling of Mr. Fanatic who complains that he don't pour half enough Radical hot shot into the camp of the Conservatives. Republican as he is—earnest and uncompromising—he concieves it to be his duty to be fair and just to all and to remember that there are some questions outside of Politics in which our people are interested. Education, Agriculture, Manufactures, and the Mechanic Arts are subjects of vital importance to us all, and to advance these—because they will increase the mental and material development and progress of this part of the State—the North Carolinian is doing all it can. If in its war upon Idleness, Ignorance and Old Fogyism it treads upon somebodys toes all the editor can say is: "Stand from under."

☞His Honor Geo. W. Brooks returned home on Tuesday evening. A meeting was held in the Court House on Monday and arrangements made for a grand reception and parade. He was met on his arrival at the Boat with carriages and a Band of Music, and a "lively time" was indulged in by a portion of our citizens. Now we question the propriety of all such demonstrations. They accomplish no possible good but tend to excite and embitter an already over agitated public. If intended as an ovation to Judge Brooks because of his action in the Habeas Corpus cases we very much mistake the character of the man if he courted or enjoyed it. If he simply performed his duty as a Federal officer, as *he conscientiously understands it*, he neither expected nor desired anything of the kind. For him personally and as a Judge we have so much respect and regard that we feel sure we express his feelings on the subject. As for the attacks made on him we have already made public our sentiments. And as for the course of Gov. Holden, we have endorsed it because we believed him incapable of wilfully misrepresenting in matters of such gravity and importance. If he *has* the facts as represented, he was fully justified and will be vindicated; if *he has not* he not only deserves the contempt of mankind but history will write him as INFAMOUS! The present is a time when it is neither safe nor wise to be swayed by prejudice or passion. All grave questions should be met and considered calmly and with an eye single to the public good. When the passions of the hour passes away and the minds of the excited members of both parties resume their normal condition we shall have a word further to say—possibly may inquire *why* it is that men who a few short years ago were loudest in cursing Judge Brooks are now cheering him to the echo! In the meanwhile our advice to all is; Refrain from saying or doing anything that will be regretted hereafter.

An ordiance was recently passed at Chinoa, Ill., increasing the liquor license to $500.

Last week the quiet City of Binghamton N. Y., was agitated over a double murder, a suicide, and a genuine case of garroting.

Three hundred cattle have already been entered for the forthcoming fair at Manchester, N. H.

Mrs. Perry, a resident of Montana, Iowa, while suffering from rheumatism a few days since, inhaled too freely of chloroform, and died from the effects of it.

The work on the great bridge of St. Louis is progressing in very satisfactorily. The abutments are to be of red and gray granite. The entire structure will probably be completed in 1872.

The Swedish immigrants in Illinois are building a city in the neighborhood of Sycamore. Most of them own from ten to fifteen acres of land.

The daughter of a wealthy citizen at Gorham, Mich., recently died from the effects of a potato-bug bite. The bite was inflicted during the night, and she died within two days.

A little boy at Waterbury, Conn., recently ran upon the railroad track while an engine was approaching, and had both his arms chopped off from the elbows.

A citizen of St. Louis was recently found lying asleep on the steps of a door, with war maps in his hand, and subsequently charged with drunkenness. To the amazement of the officer, he claimed to have been made insensible by an effort to reconcile the differences in the several war maps published by the newspapers. As the policeman could not swear positively that the stupor which he had found him in was the result of liquor, the Magistrate dismissed the case.

The young girl, Ida Woodruff, who suddenly disappeared from her home at Louisville, Ky., and was supposed to have been murdered, much to the relief of her parents turned up a few days since, safe and sound. She said that she had escaped from maternal restraint in order to be independent, but on finding the novelty of being driven almost to death as a servant not at all so romantic as she had supposed, she threw a dish-cover at her mistress and ran away.

MARRIAGES.

COBB—JOHN—Married, at the residence of the bride's parents, in this city, on the morning of the 31st ult., by Rev. Wm. P. Wright, Rev. William R. Cobb, Chaplain U. S. Navy, to Miss Laura E. John daughter of the Editor of the North Carolinian.

DEATHS.

FRANCIS—Died, near Salem, on the 21st ult., Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Richard and Jane Francis. Aged 2 years and 8 months.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Pendleton's Hotel, T. D. Pendleton, Pro'r

Wm. K. Hammond, Tyrrell; Willett Mott, R. Island; D. McD. Lindsey, Currituck; W. R. Abbott, South Mills; H. Cory, Maxey Sanderlin, Pasquotank; W. R. Cobb, E. City; Samuel Long, Chowan; A. B. Putnam, Muncy, Pa.; Capt. Conklin, Nag's Head;

Pennsylvania House, J. G. Russel, Pro'r.

Mrs. Winner and three children, Shickshinny, Pa.; O. C. Wright, Milville, Pa.; J. J. Brower, Bloomsburg, Pa.; Virgins Caps, Norfolk, Va.; J. H. Hahn, R. I.

THE MARKETS.

Elizabeth City Prices Current.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Beef Hams—Dried, ⅌ lb.	30
" Fresh "	10 @ 15
Bacon...Clear side ⅌ lb	20
" Rib side	18
" Shoulder	16
" Hams, country	18 @ 20
" " sugar cured	20 @ 22
Butter—Country	25 @ 30
" N.Y. State	45 @ 50
Beeswax—⅌ lb	25 @ 30
Beans...white Navy,	2.50
Cement—⅌ bbl.,	2.50 @ 3.00
Corn—new, ⅌ bu.	1.00
Cheese—⅌ lb	25
Chickens—Spring ⅌ pair	40 @ 50
Cotton yarn—⅌ block	2.00
" in seed, ⅌ lb.	18
" in bale,	19
" in lint,	17
Peaches—Dried, ⅌ lb	20
Eggs—⅌ doz.	12
Flour—Super. ⅌ bbl.	6,00 @ 7,00
" Extra	7,00 @ 8,00
" Family	8,50 @ 9,50
Blue Fish 10 ⅌ lbs	6,00 @ 7,00
" Herring ⅌ bbl	10,00
" " gross ⅌ 1000	6,00 @ 12,00
" " dried "	12,00 @ 15,00
Feathers—⅌ lb	25 @ 60
Flaxseed—⅌ bu	2,00
Hides—Dry ⅌ lb	12 @ 13
" Green	5 @ 6
Iron...Old cast ⅌ cwt.	50 @ 60
" Wrought "	1,00 @ 1,10
Lard—⅌ lb	20 @ 25
Lumber—Heart pine ⅌ 1000ft	18,00 @ 22,00
" Cypress "	18,00 @ 20,00
" Sap "	12,00 @ 16,00
" Lath	3,00
Lime...Rockland, ⅌ bbl.,	2.00
" Shell, "	1.00
" Phil'a. "	2.50
Meal—⅌ bu., 50 lbs	1,00
Oats, new—⅌ bu.	60
Peas—Black ⅌ bu	1,00
Black Eyed Peas	1.40
Pork—Mess	30 @ 33
Potatoes—New ⅌ bu.	75 @ 1,00
" Sweet ⅌ bu.	75 to 1,00
Rags—⅌ lb	3 to 3½
Rails—Juniper ⅌ 1000	50,00 to 60,00
Rope (old) ⅌ lb.	3
Shingles—10 inch, bunch, W. I. ⅌ 1000	2,00 to 2,25
" 12 " "	3,25 to 4,50
Salt—⅌ sack, 3 bu.	2,00
Salt—T. I., per bu.	75
Tallow...⅌ lb.	8 @ 9
Wool...⅌ lb.	20 @ 25
Wood...⅌ cord	2,50 to 3,00
Whiskey...⅌ gal.	1,75 to 2,50
Yoapon...⅌ bu.	25 to 40

New York Market.

Money easy at 4@5 per cent. Sterling 110. Gold 116½. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 111⅝. U. S. 10-40s 11. North Carolina State Bonds 7s; old 52; new 32½ Cotton opened firmer at 19¾c. Flour, firmer super fine from $5.50 to $6.25; extra Southern $5.40 to $7.25 Wheat—Winter red Western, inferior to prime, $1.55@1.65; Illinois $1.23@1.25. Corn heavy; mixed Southern 87c@90. Pork lower at $30. Lard steady at 15-@17½c. Whiskey $1.01. @ $1.02 Rice 7@7½c;

MARINE REPORT.

PORT OF ELIZABETH CITY.
For the week ending yesterday.

REPORTED BY WILLIAM S. COPES.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr. Thomas Jefferson, Conklin, Norfolk, Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, freight and passengers to Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Company.
Stmr. Hertford, Woodley, Nag's Head.
Stmr. Alpine, Murden, Hertford.
Stmr. Hackensack, North, Baltimore.
Schr. Amanda, Frossord, Oden, Hatteras.
Schr. Louisa, Dooin, "
Schr. Monro, ——, up sound.
Schr. A. M. P. Whedbee, Heath, up sound.
Schr. Fair, Thornton, Canal.
Schr. Martha Davis, Davis, up river.
Schr. Anna Todd, Cadugan, Roanoke Island.
Schr. Surprise, Bronson, Norfolk.
Schr. Camden Union, Rhodes, Norfolk.
Schr. Almarine, Gray, repairs.
Schr. Mariah Ann, Walker, down river.
Schr. Alice Hill, Hill, Plymouth.
Schr. Annie, Moore, Norfolk.
Schr. Mary Jane, Sanderlin.
Schr. Tip Top, Warren, Hatteras.
Schr. Wild Cat, Loyed down river.
Sloop. Glhdiator, Owens Norfolk.
Sloop Blanche, ——, up sound.
Sloop Osborn, Thompson Roanoke Island.
Sloop Alfred Dorlon, Mott, U. S. M. Roanoke Island.

DEPARTURES.

Stmr Thomas Jefferson Conklin to Norfolk, Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays.
Stmr. Hertford, Woodley, Nag's Head.
Stmr. Alpine, Murden, to Norfolk.
Stmr. Hackensack, North, Plymouth.
Schr. Monro, ——, up sound.
Schr. Fair, Thornton, Murfresboro.
Schr. Martha Davis, Davis, Norfolk.
Schr. Anna Todd, Cadugan, R. Island.
Schr. Louisa, Dooin, down River.
Schr. Surprise, Bronson " "
Schr. Amanda Frossord, Odin, Hatteras.
Schr. Camden Union, Rhodes.
Schr. Mariah Ann, Walker, Norfolk.
Schr. Wild Cat, Loyed, Norfolk.
Sloop Glrdiator, Owens, up sound.
Sloop Osborn, ——, up sound.
Sloop Alfred Dorlon, Mott, U. S. M. Roanoke Island.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. CLARK'S LONDON REMEDIES, "FOR SPECIAL COMPLAINTS."

Dr. Clark's Invigorator gives strength to the aged and debilitated; it is especially designed for the young men who have wasted their vigor by excesses of every kind, and all persons whose systems have become weak by imprudence are completely restored by its use. Price One Dollar.

Dr. Clark's Purifier cleanses the blood from all impurities; such as Scrofula; Syphillis, Mercurial Rheumatism, Humors of every sort, Bad Breath, Offensive Prespiration, Foul Feet, Catarrh, Discharges from the Ear, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Falling of the Hair, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases of the skin. It is also beneficial in diseases of the Lungs and Digestive Organs. Price One Dollar.

Dr. Clark's Panacea relieves Pain of every description; Headache, Earache, Toothache, Stomachache. Backache, Pains in the Breast and Limbs. It is an invaluable remedy in all Nervous Disorders, and no family should be without it. Price One Dollar.

Dr. Clark's Elixir is a certain cure for all weaknesses of the Genito-Urinary Organs, and discharges of a mucopurulent nature, Leucorrhœ, Gonorrhœ, Spermatorrhœ, and Seminal Weakness, are speedily cured by its use. Price One Dollar.

Dr. Clark's Regulator, for females only, is guaranteed to correct all special irregularities and difficulties of Single Ladies. Married Ladies are cautioned not to use it when in a certain condition, as its effects would be too powerful. Price One Dollar.

All of these celebrated remedies are prepared from Fluid Extracts under Dr. Clark's immediate supervision and are warranted fresh and pure. All afflicted persons should send a carefully written statement of their ailments to Dr. Clark, and the proper remedy will be sent promptly to their address. Dr. Clark can be consulted personally at his office, and will furnish all necessary accommodations to patients who place themselves under his care. All letters address DR. J. CLARK,
Office, No. 10 Amity Street,
N. Y. City (near Broadway.)

April 14, 1870-1yr.

Try English Female Bitters.
E. F. B. cures all females.
E. F. B., the Great Female Regulator.
What means E. F. B?
The Bon-tons all want E. F. B.
Great stir in town about E. F. B.
Sept. 1-4t.

WHAT DOES REASON SAY?—The little mongoose when bitten by a deadly serpent resorts to a certain plant, eats of it, and escapes the effect of the poison. That is instinct. Human beings on the other hand, must depend on reason and experience in selecting the means of protecting health and life against unwholesome influences. Now, what does reason say on this vital subject? Does it not tell us that to invigorate and purify the system is the best way to protect it against the invisible poison which generates disease? Surely it does. The next question is, what guide shall we follow in choosing a medicinal safeguard? Reason replies let your monitor be experience. Well, the experience of eighteen years comprised in one unbroken series of satisfactory testimonials assures us that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters possess strengthening, regulating and antiseptic properties which are not combined in the same happy proportions in any other preparation extant. This therefore is the antidote to which reason bids us resort when our health is imperiled either by the malaria which produces epidemic disorders, or by any other cause, whether inherent and constitutional or connected with our habits, occupations and pursuits.

The venom of a noxious reptile is scarcely more subtile and dangerous than that which lurks in foul air and impure water. To escape the fevers, bilious disorders, disturbances of the bowels, and other serious maladies produced by these insalubrious elements, it is absolutely necessary that the stomach and all the secretive organs should be, so to speak, in a robust condition. Upon the amount of resistance which the vital system can oppose to tha deleterious influences that assail it, the safety of the health depends, and it is because the GREAT VEGETABLE INVIGORANT imparts energy and regularity to the most important functions of the body, that it can be recommended and guaranteed as an invaluable preventive medicine.

Sept. 1-4t.

DE BING'S VIAFUGA.

I wasted away in physical Decline
I was restored to Vigorous Manhood

For Consumption and its attendant *complaints* of the *Liver Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Genital Organs*, and all afflictions *Peculiar to Women*. For sale by all Druggists. Send for Circular.

$1,000 REWARD for any case of *Blind, Bleeding or Itching* PILES that De BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of 20 years standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all Druggists.

L. F. BINGHAM & CO. *Chemists and Proprietors*,
142 Franklin st., Baltimore, Md.

1y.

1840 1870

THE "PAIN KILLER."—After THIRTY YEARS trial, is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues, from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Physicians of the first respectability, recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known fer bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery or Cholera, or any sort of bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it has become the Standard Medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony, to be invaluable medicine. Directions accompany each bottle.

Sold by ali Druggists.
Price 25 cts,. 50 cts., and $1 per bottle.
Sept. 1-4t.

CAPT. WM. W. BURGESS.

FORMERLY OF ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

WITH

GRANT, MANN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

IN

FURNITURE,

MATTRASSES,

UPHOLSTERING GOODS.

CARPETS,

WINDOW SHADES,

MATTING IN GREAT VARIETY, &c. &c.

Making all our furniture we are able to give better satisfaction and sell at lower prices than any house South of Baltimore.

"JOHNSON'S HALL,"

57 Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

N. B. Particular attention paid to filling orders.

☞HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR FEATHERS.

TREMENDEOUS CRASH

IN THE PRICE OF DRY GOODS.

BELOW THE GOLD STANDARD.

PRICES THAT ASTONISH ALL AT

JACOB SALOMONSKY & CO'S.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

They are now opening a beautiful stock of

DRESS GOODS AT A REDUCTION OF

FROM 20 TO 50 PER CENT.

The best selection of Prints,

GINGHAMS, LINEN AND COTTONS.

LADS' FINE HOSIERY.

PARASOLS IN GREAT VARIETY.

We also keep and constantly receive the best

Philadelphia made Ladies and Gents Shoes.

CHEAP CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK IN THE CITY.

Ready made clothing and clothing made to order.

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

Of the Latest and most apprcved styles always in season.

BOOTS,

SHOES,

HATS,

TRUNKS AND UMBERELERS

IN GREAT ABUNDANCE,

And a great many other articles sold cheap at

JACOB SALOMONSKY & CO.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Jan. 20, 1870.—1-y.

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Incorporated by the N. C. Legislature, with Liberal Banking Privileges.

Office: Elizabeth City, N. C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Geo. D. Pool, *Pres't.*; R. F. Overman, *Cas'r.*;
Dr. P. John, Hon. John Pool,
Hon. C. C. Pool, C. W. Hollowell,
C. W. Smith, Wm. Underwood,
A. C. Moore.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought and sold on reasonable terms.

July 15, 1869–1y.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Being engaged in other business, I desire to restrict my Practice to cases of Consultation, and to a limited extent of special practice.

My charges will be—

For consultation with another Physician,	$5 00
" each subsequent consultation, in same case	2 50
" examination and prescript'n, from $1 to	5 00
" visit in Eliz. City, and prescription,	1 50
" each subsequent visit, in same case, same day	50
" visit in Eliz. City, at night	5 00
" visit in country—the first mile	2 00
" each after mile, per mile	50
" visit one mile in country, at night, or in bad weather	6 00
" each after mile, at night, or in bad weather	1 00

Prompt settlement required.

W. G. POOL, M. D.
Elizabeth City, July 1, 1869–tf.

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a painter is well known in this, and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work entrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

THOMAS R. BLAND.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Sept. 30, 1869–1y.

CARPENTER & HOUSE-BUILDER!

The subscriber would respectfully announce that he is prepared to do all kinds of carpenter work, as well as to take contracts for building. etc.

SAMUEL T. MEADS.
Elizabeth City, Dec. 23, 1869–1y.

JAMES M. MULLEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.

Practices in all the Courts of Halifax, Northampton, Bertie, Martin and Edgecombe Counties.

Business entrusted to him promptly attended to.

Mar. 3, 1870–1y.

FRUIT TREES.

A prime lot of peach, apple, dwarf pear, and cherry trees, and small fruit plants, for sale, at reasonable prices, at the nursery of the subscriber in Princess Anne county, Va., also pear trees and other nursery stock supplied from a reliable Northern nursery, by timely application. For particulars address

J. W. BARNARD, Blossom Hill, P. O.,
Princess Anne co. Va., or
Dr. WM. UNDERWOOD, Agent,
13–tf Elizabeth City, N. C.

☞I am also dealer in genuine Chester White pigs. J. W. BARNARD.
33—m.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF

TEAS AND COFFEES

TO CONFORM TO

PRICE OF GOLD

Increased Facilities to Club Organizers. Send for New Price List.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.
(P. O. Box 5643.) 31 & 33 Vesey St., New York. tf.

JOS. G. SPRUILL.

GROCER AND LIQUOR DEALER.

NO. 27, MARKET SQUARE.

Corner Union Street,

NORFOLK, VA.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT.

Can sell you a good Cigar and Fine Chewing Tobacco. Besides you can get Perfumery and Extracts, Tooth Brushes, Pocket Books, Fine Soaps, Paper and Envelopes, Fine Pocket Knives. Besides hundreds of other articles that can not be mentioned in a small advertisement.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.—

AT MY NEW GALLERY

I AM TAKING

Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, opaltypes, gem pictures, and large pictures painted in oil or water colors, old pictures copied into Photographs and enlarged to any size required. I have also just received a new stock of frames rosewood and gilt frames, cases, &c., &c., of the best quality, and have the best instruments of Foreign and American manufacture. Also a large stock of all kinds of photograph materials, and will guarantee as good work as can be done in any City.

N. B. All work guaranteed to be good or your money will be refunded, or picture taken over. Pictures can be taken in cloudy weather as in clear. I have the best and latest improved skylight gallery, just refitted and built under my direction. I have built several galleries and consider this the best I have ever built and have had over ten years experience in the photograph art. Don't forget the place over Dr. Butt's Drug Store 75 Road Street, E. City, N. C.

J. L. WINNER,
Photographer.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Aug., 18, 1870.

KADER BIGGS, Norfolk, Va.
ASA BIGGS, Formerly of N. C.

KADER BIGGS & CO.

General Commission Merchants, for the sale of Corn, Wheat, Cotton Lumber etc. Bells wharf Norfolk, Va. Commission one cent per bushel on Corn, and 2½ per cent on other produce. Our long experience gives us advantage in obtaining the highest prices.

Prompt sales and returns for all consignments entrusted to our charge.

July 7st, 1870–6m.

DENTAL NOTICE.

As I will leave Elizabeth City on the 19th of August on a trip North, to be absent until the 22nd of September, I give this notice that persons wishing work done may not be disappointed I may be found during business hours at my office in the North Carolinian building Northeast corner of Main and Road Streets.

I. T. ANDREWS.
July 28th, 1870–4t.

WANTED.

$500,00 to meet our creditors. Will those who owe us please remember that upon them we must rely. If the amount due is small, cents make the dollars.

GRUMBEIN & CO.
Elizabeth City, N. C., July 28, 1870.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In returning our thanks to the public for their

VERY LIBERAL PATRONAGE

to us since opening our store of Drugs, Medicines, &c. we will state that our past course shall be our future, and we will at all times use our best efforts to give our patrons satisfaction in both quality and price.

We would be pleased to have you call and examine our stock, consisting of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,

TOILET ARTICLES AND STATIONARY.

Especially would we call your attention to our large and well assorted stock of

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PUTTY,

Also a superior article of Oil for Machinery.

Any and every article sold by us we will guarantee to be as represented.

We would respectfully call the attention of the Ladies, to the

IMPROVED INDIGO SOAP

sold only by us pronounced by all who have used it to be the best *soap* ever sold in this market, washes equally well in warm or cold, well or rain water, at half the labor, and a saving of time and money, no Indigo used by those who use this soap. Call and get a *bar* and give it a trial.

Prescriptions Compounded at all hours, day or night, Sunday not excepted.

CALL AND SEE US.

DR. WM. GRUMBEIN & CO.
Corner of Main and Road Sts.
1y. Elizabeth City, N. C.

DR. J. N. BUTT

Sells Pure Non-Explosive Kerosene. Keeps a large lot of Lamps, small and medium, lamp complete for 50 cents. I keep ne-plus ultra chimneys, small, medium, large and mammoth, flange chimney, small, medium and large, Comet chimney, and the old Socket or Slip Chimney, Daylight, Brocket Lamps, Silver Reflectors and Chandaliers for Stores.

A fresh and large lot of Pure White Lead, from 10 to 14 cents. Pure Linseed Oil, at the lowest figures. Machine and Fine Lubricating Oil. Pure Fish and other oils. Received and for sale at Dr. Jas. N. Butt's.

I have just received a choice lot of probably the finest chewing tobacco ever brought to this market.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT.

DRUG NOTICE.—

Vessel builders and house painters, call at the Apothecaries Hall and buy of Dr. Jas. N. Butt your White Lead and Lindseed Oil.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT.

FISHERIES.

Made to order, and fitted for laying down, Trap or Pounds, of the most improved style. Suited to the Shad and Herring Fisheries of the Sound. Are used exclusively on the Lakes, and all along the New England Coast.

AM'A NET & TWINE CO.
Boston, June 9th, 1870–3m.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY

IN CAMDEN COUNTY.

Great inducements held out to everybody.

By virtue of the authority given me by the will of Edmund L. Dozier, I shall on Monday the 5th day of September 1870, offer for sale at Public Auction at the Court House door in Camden County, a very valuable steam saw and grist mill. This mill is in fine order, and well conditioned, and from its advantageous situation, near Camden Court House, and in the midst of a fine timbered country, offers the strongest inducements to those wishing to invest in this species of property.

Also at the same time and place a tract of one hundred and fifty acres of timber land, situated in the lower end of Camden County, and near to the mill mentioned above. Some of the finest pine timber in Camden county is growing on this land. And at the same time and place a fine lot of growing timber.

E. G. SAWYER,
July 21st 1870. Executor.

LPP—MINISTERS will please read Advertisement and Editorial of the LORD's PRAYER PICTURE in other columns. 8-4t

State of North Carolina, } The Superior
Chowan County. } Court.
Anthony Lowther, Pliff.
vs
Fanny Skinner, George W. Lowther, Martha, Jane, Charles, Elizabeth, Thomas and Louisa Skinner, (heirs at law of Annie Skinner, dec'd) which said last named six are non-residents of this State. Harriett Page (heir at law of Jenny Skinner, dec'd, (who is a non-resident of this State), John, Louisa, Mary and Carolina Popelston, heirs at law of Eliza Popelston dec'd.—Def'ts

A petition having been filed in my office this day by the above plaintiff against above named defendants, alleging that said plaintiff and defendants are heirs at law of Polly Lowther dec'd, a colored woman, late of the town and State aforesaid, who died in the year 186—, intestate, and seized in feesimple of a certain House and lot on Water street in said town of Edenton; and demanding that a sale of said premises shall be had for division of proceeds and that certain of said heirs as above stated are non residents of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made of the filing of the said petition to the said above named non residents in the *North Carolinian* newspaper, once a week for six (6) successive weeks, notifying them to appear before the said Judge of Probate at his office in the town of Edenton State aforesaid on the 20th day of August next to defend their interest in their behalf.

WM. R. SKINNER,
Clerk Superior Court of Chowan County.
June 30, 1870.

MEDICAL.

SICKNESS, PAIN AND DEATH.

Legitimately result as penalties for violations of natural laws, from which none escape.

The faded cheek, the pale and wan features, the dull eye, the clouded intellect, the deep heaving sigh, the feeble and emaciated frame, the dejected brow, the tottering gate, all indicate previous transgression of law. Knowing that "procrastination is the thief of time," all intelligent beings apply for some remedy as soon as circumstances permit; while those who do not act upon the principle that "delays are dangerous," generally linger, lose more *time* and pay more *money*.

Thousands of mothers and daughters, in all stations and conditions of life, are suffering, lingering and dying from the effects of some dreaded and dreadful

FEMALE COMPLAINT,

That claims its victims throughout the length and breadth of our land.

Many females suffer in some way at each monthly period; some girls are in great peril at the commencement of menstruation, while older ones dread its decline at the "turn of life." Sometimes the menstrual flow is too much, or too little, or may be attended with pain; may be irregular or entirely checked, or changed in appearance, attended with other distressing sympeoms. Leucorrhœa, or the "Whites," frequently drains the system, or ulceration of the womb may create pain and cause rapid prostration.

Falling of the womb is an exceedingly common complaint, giving much trouble and distress, which, under ordinary treatment, is difficult to cure.

Hysterics, Green Sickness, Irritability of the Womb, and other serious and fatal complaints follow the female sex throughout life. Lives there a medical gentleman who has or can relieve the fair sex of the above troubles? Not many. Is there no combination remedial agents that will come to her rescue? We answer, Yes.

ENGLISH FEMALE BITTERS,

The only acknowledged Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator known, will cure all complaints above mentioned in an incredibly short time. The Bitters at once arouses, strengthens and restores the womb to its natural condition, removing obstructions, relieving pain and regulating the monthly period. Yonder stands a pale, feeble and languid girl, just bursting into womanhood; she is the pride of all, but hark! she silently steals a pickle, eats chalk, or a slate pencil; no appetite for food; she turns with a dull eye and seeks solitude; her eye no longer sparkles; her merry laugh is no longer heard ringing through the air; she mopes about with bloodless lips and gums, with headache, palpitation, constipation, swimming of the head, cold feet and hands, melancholy; she has a coated tongue, offensive breath, and a host of other evils too numerous to mention.

When neglected all these symptoms become aggravated, there is sick stomach, heartburn, a dark line settles under the eyes, the legs and ankles are swollen, the hair loses its gloss and falls off, there is brittleness and splitting of the finger-nails, swollen abdemen, extreme nervousness, fretfulness, pains and aches, dry cough, Hysterical Fits, rapid prostration, epilepsy and death! If you, or any of your friends, are thus afflicted, send at once for a Bottle of English Female Bitters and be cured. Its effects are magical in such complaints. Surely no mother will postpone and delay this duty until

DEATH IS AT THE DOOR.

In all these complaints the system evidently shows a want of red blood, and Mr. Churchill, in his work on Diseases of Females, says: "Bearing in mind that the bloed is remarkably deficient in red corpuscles, and the known property of *iron* to correct this condition, theory suggests it as the most to be relied on, the best of which is the Citrate." Citrate of Iron enters largely into the composition of English Female Bitters, combined with powerful vegetable tonics of rare qualities.

Among the mountains of Tennessee and the piney woods of Mississippi, is found a certain hard and flinty root, which has been in secret use by some old midwives for many years, possessing magic powers in regulating and restoring all females suffering with any affection of the womb. This root we have obtained, gave it a fair test in our practice and it is now one of the principle ingredients in these Bitters. Other powerful uterine and general tonics also enter into its composition. We also add Leptandra or Black root, sufficient to act upon the liver and keep the bowels open.

BLOOMING YOUNG GIRLS,

Middle-aged matrons, those at the critical period, and the aged grandmother, are all cured by the use of our English Female Bitters, now prescribed and used by physicians all over the country.

If you are troubled with Falling of the Womb, attended with a sense of weight and bearing down pain in the back and side, and other attendant evils, English Female Bitters will give entire relief.

Those at the "turn of life," mothers after confinement, and all others (male or female) who are convalescents from any protracted or debilitating complaint, who gain strength slowly, and whose digestion is slow and imperfect, will find these Bitters the very thing their system demands. It gives a powerful appetite, aids and assists digestion, arouses the liver, strengthens mentally and physically, and fills the whole system with pure crimson blood coursing through its channels.

COMMON GROG-SHOP BITTERS.

Empty Bitter Bottles, of various styles, can be found around almost every dwelling and cabin throughout the land: Their taste is pleasant, and are *advertised* to cure almost every disease, while the manufacturers *know* they possess no medicinal properties whatever. They are so many disguises for *exceedingly common beverages* which do not, nor cannot possibly cure any one.

Beware of these pleasant bitters in quart bottles, they contain a sting for your vitals, and he who buys them carries a "toper's" grog into his house. One man who knows nothing about medicina, says his big bottles of common stuff will cure chills and fever, rheumatism and consumption; another, whose bottle is very fancy, cures all impurities of the blood, makes old men young, casts out devils, restores sight to the blind, and numerous other miracles; while yet another, who presumes every man a drunkard, proposes to cure colic, ingrowing nails, yellow fever, heart disease and love-sick maidens!! We know they make no such cures, we know the people at large are deceived and swindled, and as we desire to ventilate these common humbugs, make the following challenge to one and all:

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

That *one tablespoonful of* ENGLISH FEMALE Bitters contains as much medicinal properties as *one bottle* of any of the pleasantly tasted common advertised bitters of the day! The medical profession to decide the question. Be it understood that English Female Bitters is not a beverage, but it is a powerful Iron and Vegetable Tonic combined, curing long standing chronic female complaints in every direction.

Put up in large bottles at $1.50 per bottle, or six bottles for $8.00, and sold by druggists and merchants everywhere.

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO., Prop's.
Memphis, Tenn.

DROMGOOLE & CO.'S BUCHU.

The best and cheapest combination for all affections of the Kidneys and Bladder ever offered to the poblic. It is prepared by regular physicians and used by the profession.

Price $1 or, six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists and merchants everywhere.

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO.,
Memphis, Tenn.
Aug. 4th, 1870–4m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIVERY STABLES

AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friends and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages &c., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on Road Street near the canal bridge.

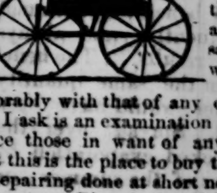
10–1y C. B. BROTHERS.

FARMERS ATTENTION!

It is demonstrated that the land in East North Carolina can be much improved by subsoiling. Burnham and Pierce's celebrated Patent subsoil Plow is just what is needed. It is especially adapted for our soil. The subscriber is the sole owner of the Patent for Pasquotank county, and is prepared to furnish them on short notice. Call and examine for yourselves. For reference call on Geo. D. Pool, or C. W. Hollowell.

JOHN S. WAUGH.
Elizabeth City, Nov. 25, 1869.-tf.

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE



best mechanics in each of the departments, and giving my own particular attention to all work done at my shop, I feel safe in saying that my work will compare favorably with that of any of the large cities. All I ask is an examination of my work to convince those in want of any kind of a vehicle that this is the place to buy them.

Repairing done at short notice and at reasonable rates. Give me a call.

JNO. S. WAUGH
Elizabeth City, Nov. 25, 1869.-tf.

DR. RUFUS K. SPEED

General Life and Fire Insurance Agency, Office, Road St., Elizabeth City, N. C.

☞Prompt attention given to professional calls. Prompt payment required.

29—6m.

SMITH, DIXON & CO.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE,

33S. CHARLES ST, BALTIMORE, MD.

Manufacturers of paper, machine made paper bags, and dealers in all descriptions of Paper, Card board, Twines and Ink. 32-1y

TO SPORTSMEN.—

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on Road street and keeps on hand a good assortment of Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Sporting apparatus and fine cutlery. He may at all times be found either in his store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

29—1y. GEO. W. BELL.

THE PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE

Corner Poindexter and 1st Ship-yard Sts.,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The subscriber having removed his Boarding House, is prepared to accommodate regular and transient boarders. Visitors from the North will find it the best stopping place in the city. Terms moderate.

JOSEPH G. RUSSELL.
July 1, 1869.

PENDLETON'S HOTEL

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

T. D. Pendleton, Proprietor.

This well-known house is located conveniently for the traveling public, being near the boat landing. Especial attention is aken to make guests comfortable. Charges moderate. 22-1y

FRANK M. COOK, JEWELER,

ELIZABETH CITY, NORTH CAROLINA,

Keeps constantly on hand, and for sale, a large assortment of the

FINEST JEWELRY.

Gold and silver and patent lever, lepine, and other

WATCHES,

Fob, vest, and guard chains, chatelains, keys, seals, charms, gold and silver pencils, silver spoons, breastpins, earrings, bracelets, cuff pins, etc.

REPAIRING

of watches, clocks, musical boxes, accordeons, etc., done with promptness and despatch.

☞Accordeons and Sewing Machines for sale, also repaired. 28-1y

MILLAR, GRANDY & ROBERTS

SUCCESSORS TO

BERKLY, MILLAR & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

16 *West Main Street, Norfolk, Va.*

W. M. Millar,
J. W. Grandy,
L. W. Roberts.
L. Berkley, Special Partner.

☞N. B. NO GOODS SOLD EXCEPT TO MERCHNTS.

May ,19, 1870-1y

State of North Carolina, } Superior
Bertie County. } Court.

Petition to make real estate assets.

John A. Phelps, Administrator with the will annexed of Starkey Byram.

vs.

Heirs at law of Starkey Byram.

In this case it is made appear to the Court, that Betsey Johnson, is not a resident of North Carolina, but resides outside of the State in parts unknown. And it is also made appear that Joshua A. Hawkins and wife Mary Elizabeth Hawkins, are *non residents* of North Carolina and are residents of Robeson County, Texas. It is therefore ordered, that publication, for six weeks be made in the North Carolinian, a newspaper published in Elizabeth City, N. C., for said parties to appear at my office in Windsor, on Monday the 12th September 1870, and answer the complaint or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and the land be sold to pay debts as prayed for.

Witness William P. Gurley Clerk of the Superior Court for the County of Bertie at office in Windsor this the 11th day of July A. D. 1870.

WILLIAM P. GURLEY,
3-6t. S. C. C.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY

IN ELIZABETH CITY—FOR SALE.

All or a part of lot No. 517, one of the most desirable locations in Elizabeth City.

I will sell the entire lot containing 4 acres, or one acre of the same with 210 feet on Road Street, or the one half acre upon which are a two-story dwelling with 5 rooms, closet and attic, a kitchen, granary, smokehouse and other out houses.

Upon this lot is a choice variety of apple, peach, plum, quince, cherry, pear and fig trees (15 or 20 of the latter now full of fruit); also Scuppernong, Catawba and Isabelle grape vines now full of fruit.

The yard is well shaded, and the drinking water is excellent. The neighborhood is one of the best in the place. Satisfactory title and immediate possession given at one days notice, with no exception of growing crop. Persons desirous of purchasing, are invited to examine for themselves.

FRANK VAUGHAN.
Elizabeth City, N. C., July 28, 1870.

WALTER CLARK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.

Practices in Courts of Halifax, Martin, Bertie, and Northampton Counties. Also, in Federal and Supreme Courts.

Collections made in any part of North Carolina. 2-1y.

AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC MATTERS.

Shade as a Fertilizer.

More than once we have alluded to the great importance of shading the surface soil by the use of some natural or artificial covering. Everybody knows that where hay or straw is stacked out for some time, or where bushes or weeds have been heaped up for burning and allowed to remain on the field, or where the ground beneath the stacks or heaps has been shaded when next put into crops shows a heavier growth on those spots than on any other part of the field. A short time ago, a Western correspondent of one of the Northern agricultural journals called attention to the fact, as if it were a new discovery. Yet no observing farmer can have failed to have noticed it often, although he may not have understood the philosophy of it. The correspondent in question seems to have been taught by accident the advantage to be derived from shading the soil with refuse straw, and to have subsequently profited by the discovery. He remarks, that "years ago I spread some refuse straw upon a meadow and reaping therefrom an *unlooked for* benefit, I continued the practice subsequently, and always and ever with good results." The benefit to be derived from the same quantity of straw turned under would have been very small indeed. Spread over the surface soil, it checked evaporation by intercepting the rays of the summer sun, it decayed gradually and thus absorbed and retained moisture from the rainfall, and it also returned, as it decayed, some soluble salts to the soil, of which it stood in need. But the chief value of a mulch of this kind lies in its protection of the soil from loss by evaporation, and its beneficial effect on the chemical and electrical action which is always going on beneath a soil, and by which inorganic substances are gradually broken down and rendered soluble. It is this which makes lands newly opened from the virgin forest so rich. The leaves falling from year to year, and decaying gradually on the surface, have covered it with a thick layer of vegetable mould, rich in potash, and have also kept the surface, spongy and open, so that the descending rains could penetrate easily and be absorbed by the soil. Forest lands, notwithstanding the constant drain which the growing trees make upon the soil, not only never grow poorer, but year by year store up in the soil a greater quantity of fertilizing constituents. It is upon this principle that mulching acts.

Our hoed crops are among the most important of any we cultivate, and south of the Susquehanna River, down through all the regions where the sun pours its most scorching rays, and the soils are of light texture, and the rains most washing, corn and tobasco and cotton are the great staples we cultivate. That the soil so laid bare, and by the constant stirring of it, which is required to bring the crops to perfection, thus turning up from week to week fresh soil for the sun to act upon, should rapidly become exhausted, is a fact which ought to excite no wonder, and which experience fully attests.

The remedy lies in alternating cultivated crops with shade crops—or failing these in mulching—that is, by spreading over the soil refuse straw or corn stalks or, dead leaves, and pine shatters form the woods, and covering the entire surface with these rough, fibrous materials to the extent of the ability of the farmer or planter. But the cheaper and better process is to grow clover and grass crops—clover especially—not cutting it, but letting it fall and shade and re-seed the ground. But there are soils, too many of them, which even in our latitude, will not grow clover without help. To such, of course, the means of growing clover must be supplied. In the foremost rank of these stands lime—either shell, or stone, and next to lime, marl; the latter frequently contains a notable amount of potash, and in this case its action is almost immediate. The second year after liming a small sprinkling of manure will have a great effect—or, better still, a good quantity of superphosphate, containing also a per centage of potash and ammonia. One hundred and fifty pounds of such superphosphate applied in a field limed two years previously, will produce a heavy stand of clover on soil that was previously very poor. At the far south, and especially in the cotton States, it is difficult however to grow clover, resort there must be had to the field pea. The latter answers a similar purpose, covers the soil well, and when turned under fertilizes it gratefully. But the main considerations in the process of preserving and renovating our soil, are that they shall be kept shaded as much as possible during the summer months. Grass and clover, or pea crops, constitute the most economical means of renovating them, through the shade which they give to the soil, and therefore into every system of good farming they ought to enter largely.—*Maryland Farmer.*

Feed the Fruit Trees.

It must be apparent to every reflecting person that the material round about a fruit tree, which renders important aid in the production of fine fruit of any kind, must necessarily be more or less exhausted after a vine, bush, or tree has produced abundant crops for several successive seasons. For example: a large pear or apple tree will frequently yield from ten to sixteen thousand annually. Many trees have produced more than twice these quantities at one crop.

After a few seasons, the materials that the roots must be supplied with, in order to develope fruit, will be more or less exhausted. For this reason, fruit begins to fail; and the failure is often attributed to the east wind, or some mysterious atmospheric influence, when in reality the *sole* cause is *starvation*, arising from an impoverished soil.

The remedy is to feed the roots of all kinds of fruit trees, with lime, wood ashes, gypsum, chip dirt, bones, fishes, and anything that will renovate an impoverished soil. It is evident that fruit trees cannot produce fine fruit out of such materials as may be desirable for some other purpose.

Hale's Early Peach in North Carolina.—A correspondent at Greensboro', N. C., writing to the *Rural New Yorker*, says of this peach: "It is a decided success for this section. It may be relied on to ripen in June every year. This year it ripened the very last of June, but the season was late. In quantity and quality the fruit compares very favorably. It is three weeks ahead of the Tillottson, which is a tested and established variety here. Have found no indications of the tendency to rot which has been complained of by others."

Write your name by kindness, love and mercy on the hearts of the people you come in contact with, and you will never be forgotten.

If you would rise in this world, you must not stop to kick at every cur which barks at you as you pass along.

A rapid mind continually struggles, the feeble one limps, but a great mind selects the surest points, and upon these it stands.

Something for vaulters to remember—that one good turn deserves another.

The Value of Clover Land for a Wheat Crop.

In the journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England for 1869 are reports of experiments to test the peculiar influence of the red clover crop on the subsequent growth of wheat, upon which Professor Voelcker remarks that the heaviest crops of clover *removed* from the soil appears to render it more capable of yielding a good crop of wheat—that the addition of even powerful saline manures (super phosphate of lime, mixed alkalies, &c.,) seems hardly to improve the subsequent wheat crop. "It is a fact," adds the professor, "that after a heavy crop of clover carried off as hay the land, far from being less fertile than before, is peculiarly well adapted, even without the addition of manure, to bear a good crop of wheat the following year, provided the season be favorable to its growth. * * * Clover mown twice leaves the land in a better condition, as regarding its wheat-providing capabilities, than when mown once only for hay, and the second crop fed off the land by sheep." It is supposed from the results of experiments given that the land whereon clover has been grown for seed the preceeding year yield a still better crop than when the crop is mown twice for hay, or mown once and afterwards fed off by sheep. The results of the Professor's investigation are thus summed up: First—During the growth of clover a large amount of nitrogenous matter accumulates in the soil. Second—This accumulation, which is the greatest in the surface soil, is due to decaying leaves dropped during the growth of clover, and to an abundance of roots containing, when dry, from one and three-quarters to two per cent. of nitrogen. Third—The clover roots are stronger and more numerous, and more leaves fall to the ground whereon clover has been grown for seed the preceeding year, than when the clover is mown twice for hay, or when mown and afterwards fed off by sheep. In the latter case the development of clover roots is checked, and the consequent loss of fertilization is not sufficiently counter-balanced by the excrements of the sheep on the land. Another deduction is thus given: "Clover not only provides abundance of nitrogenous food, but delivers this food in a readily available form (as nitrates) more gradually and continuously, and consequently with more certainty of a good result than such food can be applied to the land in a shape of nitrogenous spring top-dressings."

Clay and Sand.

In a recent number we alluded to the importance of an admixture of clay and sandy soils, to improve the texture of the land. We have since come across the following facts, and as our anxiety is to induce farmers to avail of every means to improve their estates, and at the same time to increase the amount and value of their products, we shall, from time to time, present such information to our readers as will stir them up to the use of every means that will accomplish these ends, and save them as much as possible from the necessity of purchasing at enormous prices manures, the contents of which they know nothing.

At a meeting of the Farmers and Gardeners' Association of Irasburg, Vermont, among other cases of the deposit of clay to light soils, we give the following:

A member, Mr. L., had seen a case where seventy-five loads of blue clay from a bank had been put on an acre of sand, which was then sowed to grain and grass, and it did well during the three years he lived where he could notice it. When he lived near Lamoile river he had half an acre from which high water had washed the soil all off, leaving a loose white sand. On this he put a light coat of manure and sowed it to grass, but it would not turf over, and it yielded no crop. Then he put on twenty loads of clay and harrowed it down, trying to pulverize the chunks. He then sowed grass seed, and got at the rate of two tons of hay per acre. The turf was good and firm, so the water did not wash it off. It continued good as long as he lived upon the farm. He spoke of a piece of eight acres of blowing sand, that when first cleared was good grain land, but by being long cropped was exhausted. The treatment he would advise would be a dressing of clay.

I. N. C. considered the hard pan thrown up from ditches excellent dressing.

E. P. C. had believed for years that clay was a very valuable fertilizer for grass. It possessed just the qualities necessary to make grass grow. He had seen an instance where the clay from a well was thrown upon the grass ground near by, and caused a rank growth.

Early Breakfast.

A bad custom is prevalent in many families, especially among farmers, of working an hour or two before breakfast attending to their "chores," hoeing in the garden, cutting wood, mowing, &c. This is convenient on many accounts, but it is not conducive to health. The prevalent opinion is that the morning air is the purest and most healthful and bracing, but the contrary is the fact. At no hour of the day is the air more filled with dampness, fogs and miasmas, than about sunrise. The heat of the sun generally dissipates the miasmatic influences as the day advances. An early meal braces up the system against these external influences. Every one knows the languor and faintness often experienced for the first hour in the morning, and that is increased by want of food. We do not agree with the boarding school regime, which prescribes a long walk before breakfast as a means of promoting health.

Probably the best custom would be to furnish every member of the household, especially those who labor out of doors, with a single cup of warm coffee, well milked, immediately after rising from bed. Then let them attend to their chores, or mowing, hoeing, &c., for an hour or two, while the teams are feeding and breakfast preparing. They will feed better and do more work.—*American Agriculturist.*

To Harden Butter in Summer.

A simple mode of making butter hard in warm weather, where ice is not handy, is to invert a common flower pot over the butter, with some water in the dish in which the butter is laid. The orifice at the bottom may be corked or not. It will still be cooler if the cork be wrapped with a wet cloth. The rapid abstraction of heat by external evaporation causes the butter to become hard.

For Big Jaw in Horses.—Make a liniment of gum camphor and alcohol, rub it well in, warming it a little at first. Rub frequently and persistently; rub, rub, rub. This will stimulate circulation, and produce healthy action on the part effected.

To Take Mildew Out of Linen.—Rub the spot with soap, then scrape some fine salt, rub that also on the spot, and lay it on the grass. As it dries, wet it a little and it will come out at twice doing.

Outside show may be purchased, but real happiness is out of home manufacture.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VALUABLE—real estate for sale by the Land & Lumber Company.

A tract of land containing sixty acres one mile from E. City, immediately on the River, and binding a public road on two sides. This farm has a good one story dwelling and outhouses, a quantity of fruit trees, and has a fence around it that will last for fifty years. The adjoining farm is owned and occupied by a Northern man, and though containing twenty acres less land than the farm he has refused $5.000 cash for it. The first named tract is offered for sale for a division, and at the low price of $2.400.

Another tract adjoining the above, containing 356 acres, with fine two story dwelling containing 9 rooms and cook-room. Servants house with 3 rooms, large barns and stables, all necessary and convenient outhouses, 3 tenant-houses near town, and immediately on the River. About 100 acres of this land is in fine wood and timber, balance in a fine state of cultivation. It has 8,000 grape vines one year old, 3,500 peach, apple and dwarf pear trees, five acres in strawberries which yielded an immense profit this year, ten acres in Lawton and other rare varieties of black-berries, 15 to 20, 000 young peach trees with other choice fruits too numerous to mention. This farm has a public road on one side, and the River on the other, where strangers come daily to the landings to receive the fruits and vegetables, and carry them down to Norfolk, Baltimore, Phila., or New York. The land is finely adapted to raising corn, wheat, cotton, oats, and all other field crops.

The owner of this farm offers to sell in tracts, to suit purchasers, say in 50 to 100 acre tracts, and at prices ranging from 35 to $80 per acre, according to location, building, &c.

There is also on this farm a fine fishery, where a seine 1.000 yards long, and 20 feet deep is hauled every Spring. Herring, Shad, Rockfish, Sturgeon and other valuable fish, are caught by thousands at every draw of the seine. And the profits are frequently large. This fishery of itself is worth nearly as much as is charged for the whole property. The terms will be liberal. This is probably the finest opportunity offered any where for a profitable investment.

☞ Fishery has an office, and two houses for handsbesides fish house. Then some 500 to 1.000 loads of best fish manure on hand, besides over 5.000 loads of compost made ready for use. This goes with the farm.

GEO. D. POOL.

Elizabeth City, N. C., July 21st, 1870.

NEW GARDEN BOARDING SCHOOL.

For Male and Female Students, is located near Greensboro', Guilford Co., N. C., and is under the care of the Society of Friends; but liberal and open to all.

Next Term begins 7th Mo., [July] 25th.
Board and Tuition $17. per Month.
For Catalogue, Address,
J. E. COX, Supt.
New Garden,
N. C.

July 7th, 1870–2m.

The undersigned has opened a new Watch Makers Shop in his Photographic Gallery over Dr. Butts Drug Store in Elizabeth City, N. C., where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in the line of repairing Watches, Jewelry, Chronometers, also Gold and Silver plating done in the best style. All work guaranteed. Having had fifteen years extensive practice in the business I flatter myself to be able to give entire satisfaction. All I ask is a trial.

J. L. WINNER.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Aug., 18, 1870.

LPP—TEACHERS should read the Advertisement and Editorial describing the L. P. P. or Lord's Prayer Picture. 8–4t.

BOOK BINDING.

Paper Ruling and Blank Book Manufacturing in all its branches.

Having bought the Book Bindery, Tools, Fixtures, &c., so long and favorably known as the "Norfolk Journal Bindery" and having increased my facilities, I am now prepared to do *Book Binding* in all its Branches

Ledgers, Journals, Day and Cash Books, Record Books, Court Dockets, Minute Books, and all other Books for Merchants, Bankers, Lawyers, County Clerks, and others ruled to order and bound in the most substantial manner at prices which I will guarantee to give satisfaction.

Also Music, Magazines, Periodicals, Newspapers, &c., &c., bound and re-bound.

Parties throughout Eastern North Carolina who favored the firm of CLARK & WALTERS before the war are invited to renew their patronage.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to
Address, JOHN WALTERS,
10 Roanoke Avenue,
Norfolk, Va.

Refers by permission to
Col. W. Lamb, President 1st. National Bank Norfolk.
Col. J. W. Hinton, Col. E. C. Lindsey, J. W. Grandy, Esq., of Millar Grandy & Roberts.

July 28th, 1870–6m.

PETER ARMBRUSTER. JOHN G. ARMBRUSTER

P. ARMBRUSTER & BRO.,
GENERAL
PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 133 North Water St., Phil'a Pa.

Consignments of grain and lumber respectfully solicited. 11–1y

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ESTABLISHED 1846.

JOHN B. WILLIAMS. THOS. P. WILLIAMS, JR. P. C. WILLIAMS.

JOHN WILLIAMS & SON,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
115 Smith's Wharf,
BALTIMORE.

July 8, 1869.

HAMBURGER BROS.,
EXCLUSIVELY
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO,
SEGARS, SNUFF, PIPES, &C., &C.,
No. 6 Wide Water Street, Norfolk, Va.

Agents for the "Carolina Belle" Scotch and other snuffs.

Also sole agents for the brand "Dabney" chewing tobacco.

☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments. 11—1y

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

THE "NORTH CAROLINIAN"
PRINTING OFFICE
is prepared to do all kinds of work, such as
BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
CATALOGUES,
PROGRAMMES,
CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CIRCULARS,
LABELS,
POSTERS,
And every other description of Letter-Press Printing,
PLAIN AND FANCY,
ALL EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH
COURT BLANKS,
FOR LAWYERS, MAGISTRATES, CONSTABLES, CLERKS, &c.,
of the most approved Forms, on excellent Paper, will be printed to order, and forwarded by Mail or Express to any Post Office in the State
TERMS VERY LIBERAL.
Address,
P. JOHN,
Elizabeth City, N.C.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

THE OLD MERCHANT.

Great fall in goods and decline in prices. Great attraction on Water street, Elizabeth City. Opening of a new lot of Ladies Dress Goods just arrived for

☞ S. WEISEL. ☜

I take great pleasure of informing the ladie and my customers generally that I have just received from New York a new lot of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

The latest styles of the season. Consisting in part of

CHENE MIXTURES,
MARL FRANCAISE,
EMBROIDERED GRENADINES,
ROBES DE VOYAGE,
STRIPED AND FIGUERED PIQUES,
MOHAIR LUSTER
STRIPED AND CHECKED MUSLINS,
JAPANESE SILKS, IRISH POPLINS,
BLACK SILKS, JAPANESE LUSTER,
STRIPED AND CHECKED NAINSOOKS,
PLAIN AND STRIPED SWISS.

Prints in great variety at 10 and 12½ cents a yard.

A large lot of Gents and Boys Clothing.

French and American Cassimeres, and Doeskins of the finest qualities.

Also Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Caps, which I will offer at the lowest market price.

N. B. Goods bought at my store will always come up fully to its representation.

S. WEISEL.

E. City, N. C., May 19, 1870.

D. B. Bradford. J. B. Fearing.

D. B. BRADFORD & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
ALSO
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Will give personal attention to the sale and purchase of Corn, Wheat, Cotton, Bacon, Flour, Lard and all kinds of Produce and Merchandise, and make prompt returns.

Consignments respectfully solicited, and liberal cash advances made if required.

Refer by permission to
Dr. Wm. G. Pool,
Mr. Geo. D. Pool, Mr. R. F. Overman, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Messrs. Davis & Bro., Norfolk, Va.
Messrs. John Williams & Son, Baltimore, M. D.
Rev. E. M. Forbes, Newberne, N. C.

D. B. BRADFORD & CO.,

Have just received in store, and offer to the trade at

LOWEST RATES,

10 Bags all grades Rio Coffee.
3 Bags choice Laguayra Coffee.
3 Bags Old Government Java Coffee.
10 Barrels choice Demerara Sugars.
5 Barrels P. R. Sugar, very nice.
5 Barrels Refined Sugar, crushed, powdered granulated.
10 Barrels Refined Sugar, A. B. and Extra C.
5 Barrels low priced Yellow Sugar.
20 Barrels N. Y. Mess and Rump Pork.
1,000 Pounds Bacon Sides and Shoulders.
500 Pounds choice S. C. Breast Bacon.
1,000 Pounds choice S. C. Family Hams.
4,000 Pounds No. 1 Lard.
100 Sacks Liverpool G. A. Salt.
100 Barrels, C. A. Gambrill and other choice brands of Flour.
20 Barrels Molasses.
3 Barrels Sugar House Syrup.
30 Kegs Nails, all sizes.
20 Barrels Eastern Herrings.
20 Boxes C. Erasive Soap.
500 Blocks Cotton Yarn, assorted numbers.
5 Tubs choice N. Y. State Butter.
7 Barrels Wests No. 1 Kerosene Oil.
10 Barrels Irish Potatoes, *for table use.*
10 Boxes Tobacco.
300 Pounds choice Smoking Tobacco.

With a full stock of pure Pepper, Allspice, Starch, Chocolate, Mustard, Ginger, Brooms, Buckets, Crockery, Glass Ware, Tin Ware, Spades, Shovels, &c. &c., usually kept in a first class Family Grocery, all of which we are selling at low prices, and warranted as represented.

D. B. BRADFORD.
J. B. FEARING.

E. City, N. C., May, 19 1870.

TO PHYSICIANS

New York, May 5th, 1870.

Allow me to call your attention to my

PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU.

The component parts are, BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

Mode of Preparation.—Buchu, in vacuo. Juniper Berries, by distilation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; very little sugar is used, and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now in use.

Buchu, as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of the ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection, it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopœa, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflamation exist. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation,

With a feeling of confidence,
I am, very respectfully,
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Chemist and Druggist,
of 16 Years' Experience.

(FROM THE LARGEST MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS IN THE WORLD.)

November 4, 1854.

"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise."

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of Powers & Weightman,
Manufacturing Chemists,
Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

Is the great specific for Universal Lassitude, Prostration, &c.

The constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or insanity ensues.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

In affections peculiar to Females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus, and all complaints incident to the sex, or the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superceding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury, in all these diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

In all diseases of these organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from broken-down or delicate constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect the bodily health and mental powers.

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
594 BROADWAY, New York.

NONE ARE GENUINE.

Unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

May 5, 1y 45–1870.

BLANKS.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

For Judges of Probate, Sheriffs, Constables, Magistrates and Superior Court Clerks.

The following BLANKS ar now printed and for sale at this office:

Executions against property,
Appraisers returns,
Apprentice indentures,
Administrator bonds,
Forthcoming bonds,
Bond for costs,
Bastardy bonds,
Appearance bonds.
Letters of administration,
Letters of guardianship,
Letters testamentary,
Executions for cost,
Acknowledgement and private examination of a married woman,
Order to lay off widow's dower,
Recognizance of prisoner with surety,
Assignees deeds,
Summons in action for recovery of money only.
Sheriff's garnishment of delinquent poll.
Officers Fi. Fa.,
Guardians Sci. Fa.,
Superior Court subpœnas—State and civil,
" " writs,
" " Ven. Ex.,
" " capias,
" " Vend. Ex.,
" " " " with Fi. Fa clause,
" " Sci. Fa.,
Magistrate's summons,
" judgment,
" execution,
" subpœnas,
" attachment,
" Transcript of judgment.
State warrants,
Peace warrants,
Recognizance—peace warrant,
" State warrant,
Constables forthcoming bonds,
Bastardy—examination of single woman,
" bond,
" warrant against putative father,
Road orders.
Summons for Relief.
Prosecution Bonds.
Citation to Renew Bond.
Bills of Lading.
Complaint to obtain Search Warrant.
Subpœna, Superior Court.
Search Warrants.

The above blanks are in conformity with the new Constitution.

☞ Cash orders will be promptly attended to.

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Bear testimony to their wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?

THEY ARE NOT A VILE
FANCY DRINK,

Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits, and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics" "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter, and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters, according to directions, and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, providing the bones are not destroyed by mineral poisons or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They invigorate the stomach, and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Copious Discharges of Urine, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms which are the offsprings of Dyspepsia, are cured by these Bitters.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

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For Female Complaints, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal; are safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

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And for sale by our agents in the principal cities throughout the United States.

NOTICE.

To those wishing to bring Logs to the Land & Lumber Co's., Mills, will observe these rules That they be cut 12 or 16 feet long, and that they be square at both ends, or we shall deduct the square from the log. We will pay the market price for a few thousand logs delivered at the mill.

G. B. THOMPSON.

Elizabeth City, N. C., July 28, 1870–6t.

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BONE DUST!—

The subscriber has just erected at his Farm, near the city, the most improved machinery for making BONE DUST, and is now ready to fill orders for any quantity, which will be delivered at the shortest notice.

The BONE DUST will be finer than any heretofore made by him, (no chemical process resorted to,) enabling the Farmer or Planter to sow it with the Drill.

Mr. Samuel Sands, well known to the Farmers and Planters of the United States as the former Editor of the "American Farmer and Rural Register," will have charge of his office, NO. 63 S. GAY STREET, near Pratt, and will be happy to receive the visits or orders of his old friends.

$45 per ton, put in new bags. No charge for bags.

Farmers and others are invited to visit my works. I have nothing to conceal.

My men have nothing nice to perform, therefore I have no "non-admittance" signs on my premises. Persons are free to examine my factory, and the *modus operandi* of Dust making.

I cannot afford to pay 5, 10 or 20 per cent. to commission merchants, as my profits do not exceed 10 per cent.

Bone Dust, as manufactured by me, is *A simple*, and its quality cannot be made to conform to the price.

JOSHUA HORNER,
Office 63 South Gay Street, near Pratt,
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WANTED AGENTS.—To sell the *Octagon Sewing Machine.* It is *licensed*, makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch" and is warranted for 5 years. Price $15. All other machines with an under-feed sold for $15 or less are infringements. Address OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE CO., St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Pittsburgh, Pa., or Boston, Mass. d&co.

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Sells Old Nicks. *Dead Shot* for Ague and Fever. Will cure. But is not recommended to cure any thing else.

Another lot of Fresh Drugs in great variety received and for sale at Dr. J. N. Butt's Drug Store.

Dr. Jas. N. Butt keeps Schencks Pulmonic Syrup and Sea Weed Tonic, so much praised by many of his customers in the cure of Consumption. Call and get the evidence.

D. J. N. Butt, keeps Heinitsh Queens Delight, which is growing daily very popular as a *blood purifier*, and is much extolled by his customers.

Dr. J. N. Butt keeps Pancratic Emulseon and Ethorized Cod Liver Oil and Glycerate. Remedies in high repute by the Profession in this country and abroad for cure of lung affections and all wasting diseases. These are not patent medicines. *Try them.*

NEW CIGAR STORE.

J. L. Stauter would respectfully announce to the citizens of Elizabeth City, that he has opened a Cigar and Tobacco Store on Road Street two doors North of the Post Office, where will always be found a choice cigar of his own manufacture. Also a well selected stock of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, consisting in part of Navy, Natural Leaf, Bright-sweet and Fine-Cut Chewing. Durham, Zephur Puff, and Forfolk Pet smoking. Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff, and a splendid assortment of Pipes, Cigar-Holders, Snuff-Boxes, &c. Call and try a cigar manufactured in E. City.

May 19, 1870–1y.

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I take this opportunity of informing the public that I am now grinding corn and wheat at my mill at Woodville for one eighth. Customers will be promptly and faithfully served.

ANDREW L. PENDLTON

Feb. 10th 1870. 33-11m.

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FALL GOODS

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BEST HOUSES IN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,

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Money saved is money made. Give us a call before you buy.

We invite country dealers to our

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As our purchases are made directly from Manufacturers and Importers, we are prepared to furnish goods at wholesale prices on as reasonable terms as can be bought at Norfolk or elsewhere.

☞ GOODS SOLD AT ONE PRICE ONLY.

LAND AND LUMBER CO. OF N. C.

Elizabeth City.

VARIETY STORE.

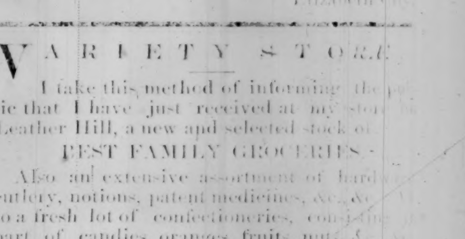
I take this method of informing the public that I have just received at my store in Leather Hill, a new and selected stock of

BEST FAMILY GROCERIES.

Also an extensive assortment of hardware, cutlery, notions, patent medicines, &c., &c. Also a fresh lot of confectioneries, consisting in part of candies, oranges, fruits, nuts, &c. &c., all of which I propose to sell cheap for cash, my motto being small profits and quick sales.

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves. B. F. KEATON.

24-1y



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June 30, 1870.—3m.

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HENRY M. PRICE, M. D.

14–1y Scottsville, Va.

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I take this method of informing my patrons, friends and citizens of Elizabeth City and Pasquotank county, also those of Camden, Currituck and Perquimans counties, that I can now be found at all hours, when not Professionally absent, either at my residence, next door to Samuel Cartwright's store, or my office next door to C. C. Allen & Bro., Road street. All calls for service or cases intrusted to my care will receive strict punctuality, and I require prompt settlements of all persons employing me. I shall keep constantly on hand a supply of Standard Medicines, and such persons as prefer it can get prescriptions and medicines at my office. All office practice must be cash at the time of service. I wish all orders for services left either at my residence or on a slate in my office.

R. H. McINTOSH, M. D.

E. City, N. C.—34-1y.

JONE'S LIVERY STABLES

At Elizabeth City, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on Main street, a few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, &c., for hire. Persons promptly accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

Mar. 17, 1870.-38—1y.